





## Some Questions Unanswered

# Israel Warns German Report on 17 Deaths Cease-Fire At Munich Absolves Officials Is in Danger

By Joe Alex Morris

BOON, Sept. 20.—The "exhaustive" report on the Munich tragedy ordered by Chancellor Willy Brandt was published today and adds little to what was known about the tragedy, in which 11 Israeli Olympic athletes, five Arab terrorists and a policeman died, and it does not answer some important questions.

It admits to some laxity in security, but suggests it was unavoidable. And it gives all Germans involved a clean bill of health, implying that only Arab and Israeli intransigence led to the outcome.

There is no mention of the premature report that the Israeli hostages had been saved, or of the fact that it took authorities three hours to correct this rumor and admit that the nine remaining hostages had died at Fuerstenfeldbruck military airport.

The absence of any major fault-finding on the part of the Germans was not a surprise here. All three West German parties were represented in the decision at Munich—at either the federal, state or city level.

The major unanswered question is why the West German authorities ordered sharpshooters to open fire on four of the eight Arabs while the other four were with the Israeli hostages in two helicopters.

"Only Possible Time" The chosen time was the only possible one, and it was the right one, the report states. As supporting evidence of this conclusion, it says that four Arab terrorists were in the field of fire of the police sharpshooters at Fuerstenfeldbruck.

All four were hit and the police hoped that the four others still inside the helicopters with the hostages, would be shocked by the death of their comrades into surrendering, the report said.

"The hope of the police that the remaining terrorists would surrender in view of... their hopeless position was not fulfilled," the report said.

The decision to shoot at the four and take the other four would surrender was made after authorities on all three levels had decided that there was no longer any chance to negotiate the release of the hostages. The report goes into some detail here, and fixes the blame on both Israeli and Arab intransigence.

The Israeli government refused to consider the terrorists' demand that 500 Arabs in Israeli jails be freed.

The terrorists kept extending their deadlines, but, at the same time, they kept threatening to shoot the Israelis but by two if their demands were not met. The Germans, and a high Israeli security official who rushed to Munich from Tel Aviv, took these threats seriously, the report goes on.

"They murdered two Israelis as they entered the house," it said. "Therefore, it was obvious that the terrorists would reinforce their demands by shooting some hostages."

Shortly afterward, the report revealed, the Arabs asked for an ambulance to take away the Israeli who did not die immediately but lay badly wounded. The man died before he could be helped, but the incident appears to indicate that the Arabs had no interest in seeing Israelis die, at least at that stage.

Then the terrorists set a "final" deadline, and warned they would

keep it because they feared physical exhaustion would give the police a chance to jump them. At the same time, they demanded a plane so they could fly to Cairo with their hostages.

Brandt and Sidky Talk The Israeli government approved this on the condition that the hostages be freed in Cairo and continue their flight to Israel. The report then gives one of its few insights:

Chancellor Brandt called Egyptian President Anwar Sadat on the telephone but, failing to get him, talked with Premier Anis Sidky. Mr. Brandt demanded from Mr. Sidky guarantees that the Luftwaffe plane and the nine remaining Israeli hostages would be allowed to fly to Israel.

In other words, Mr. Brandt was asking an Arab politician to play ball with the Israeli and West German governments against Palestinian who, in Arab world eyes, were performing a noble and heroic duty. It appeared to be another example of German lack of understanding of the Arab mentality which so characterized this whole tragic day.

The report makes it crystal clear that the Germans, unlike the Swedes with the Croatian jet hijackers, never seriously considered the alternative of letting the Arabs fly with their hostages to an uncertain destination and an uncertain fate. After the failure of Mr. Brandt's diplomatic efforts, a chance for the hostages to survive lay only in their forceful liberation, it states.

"Uncertain Fate" It assumes that the Arabs were prepared to shoot the hostages, and that the Arab government would permit them to do so. It adds that the flight would be an "uncertain fate" for the Luftwaffe crew.

The high Israeli security official "followed" the whole action. The report does not say he participated or approved of the way it was handled.

The report on, the report is specific that the Israelis had expressly approved security measures in the Olympic Village.

The Israeli Embassy here refused all comment on the report. Any reaction would have come from Jerusalem, a spokesman said.

The report admits that security at the Olympic Village was limited.

It was decided more than two years ago that the 1972 Olympics should not be dominated by obstructive security measures, but should reflect a "peaceful atmosphere," the report said.

"Barbed wire and machine pistols would not have been appropriate to show the people of the world a true picture of [West] Germany today," the report stated.

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Knesset Probe Barred

JERUSALEM, Sept. 20 (AP).—Israel today decided against setting up a special parliament committee to investigate security shortcomings at Munich.

A demand by opposition parties in the Knesset for an investigatory committee was defeated 46 to 27.

Speaking against the motion, Premier Golda Meir said such a committee would be "a political but not a security decision." A commission of inquiry headed by a former Israeli police chief already was operating behind closed doors, Mrs. Meir noted.

## Urges World Front Against Terrorism

JERUSALEM, Sept. 20 (Reuters).

Israel leaders today warned that Arab terrorism was jeopardizing the Middle East cease-fire and postponing chances for a political solution.

But Israeli Deputy Premier Yigal Alon said that Israel would not resort to the kind of underground warfare on foreign soil such as that employed by the letter-bomb murderers of Israeli agricultural counselor Ami Shachor in London yesterday.

He called on European and other countries to form "an international front against terrorism" as Israeli security officials were believed to be planning stringent new defensive measures.

Yesterday's letter-bomb killing of an Israeli embassy aide in London, only two weeks after the Munich massacre of Israeli Olympic athletes by the Arab Black September organization, has created a wave of anger throughout Israel, with many persons calling for an Israeli reply in kind against Arabs in Europe.

"We should seek out the guerrillas in the very heart of Europe and kill them there and take direct action against the Arab embassies which help them," one student said today.

But Mr. Alon ruled out any such possibility when he told a meeting of foreign correspondents here today: "We are not planning illegal operations on foreign soil."

In an apparent reference to Israeli action against guerrilla bases in Arab countries, he said Israel would force the Arab governments to deny the guerrillas bases and said "because these Arab governments must realize that it is impossible to have a military cease-fire on the one hand and rely on terrorism as a means of war on the other."

Foreign Minister Abba Eban also mentioned the possibility of action against the bases in Arab countries when he told correspondents on his departure for the United Nations General Assembly: "Israel can best counter Arab guerrilla by striking at this Arab guerrilla base."

Repeating an earlier statement, he said that he felt the present increase in guerrilla attacks had harmed the chances of peace. Mr. Eban added: "The war against terrorism has pushed aside all other political efforts to solve the Middle East conflict."

"How can one believe that any Arab government wants peace if it does not dissociate itself—even by a single word—from such dastardly acts?"

Mr. Eban arrived in London for an overnight stop amid one of the biggest security operations ever seen at London airport.

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## More Bombs Sent by Mail

(Continued from Page 1)

bombs was dismantled but that the other five were being held.

Geneva: Swiss police said two letter bombs were delivered to the Israeli diplomatic mission yesterday but were defused before anyone was hurt.

Vicenna: Police explosive experts today defused five letter bombs addressed to the Israeli Embassy here and mailed from Amsterdam.

Amsterdam police said that mail control at Dutch post offices was being stepped up. An official spokesman in The Hague said that the government was concerned at the current "wave of terrorism in the world."

A hitherto unknown group calling itself the International Anti-Terror Organization sent letters to West German newspapers and agencies today saying it planned to bomb Arab airlines, organizations and embassies in reprisal for attacks on Israeli targets.

An Algerian Embassy spokesman in Bonn said: "We have to be prepared for counter-terrorist attacks. We have taken special security measures. We have received a number of threats through the mail and by telephone and we are examining them very carefully for possible explosives."

Other Arab embassies in Bonn have been closely guarded since the Munich attack.

Arab officials in Geneva said "every Arab mission" there had asked for special protection after receiving threatening telephone calls. The extra security has been provided.

## House Moves to Halt Killing of Polar Bears

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).

A directive for the President to seek an international moratorium against killing polar bears was passed by the House yesterday and sent to the Senate.

About 1,300 polar bears are being killed every year, mostly by hunters seeking trophies, according to a report accompanying the House bill. The report estimated the polar bear population at 10,000 to 20,000.

Meanwhile, the Senate Agriculture Committee overwhelmingly rejected today a bill to compensate some farmers who sold their wheat before prices rose as a result of the big Soviet wheat and feed grain order. The legislation would have given those farmers larger federal support payments.

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Heath Ends Japan Visit

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath returned to London today after his official visit to Japan. Mr. Heath went straight to Chequers, his country home.



**CURRENT BIKE**—This electric bike was introduced at the international bicycle and motorcycle exhibition in Cologne. With its battery it can travel 40 kilometers and reach a speed of 25 kilometers an hour. Battery is rechargeable at any wall-socket.

## 399 Libyan Troops Grounded In Sudan on Flight to Uganda

(Continued from Page 1)

that the invasion force, said to have been about 1,500 strong, had been "completely routed."

In Tanzania, Prime Minister Rashidi Kawawa toured the border area today and stated that the situation was calm. Mr. Kawawa, quoted by the information Ministry, said if any aggressor tried to invade the country, Tanzania's armed forces were ready to fight back.

II Newsmen Freed From Wire Dispatches LONDON, Sept. 20.—Eleven newsmen and a Canadian businessman held by Ugandan forces have been released and are being flown to London, the British Overseas Airways Corp. said today.

The group includes Associated Press correspondent Andrew Torchia, arrested in Kampala Sunday soon after fighting broke out near the Tanzanian frontier, a BOAC spokesman said.

Other newsmen were eight Britons and two Swedes, he added. Their plane is expected here early tomorrow.

This leaves about 40 Americans and West Europeans still detained. Some of them have been jailed since Sunday.

One of the British newsmen, departed from Uganda earlier today after being forced to "confess" at gunpoint. The wife of another said they had been beaten to death by mutinous soldiers.

Kelth Graves of the British Broadcasting Corp. said a Ugandan guard forced him at gunpoint to write an untrue "confession" that the stories he had sent came from the British High Commission.

"I signed," Mr. Graves said. "But I spell my name wrongly. I signed in the hope that I might be able to deny the statement and say that it was made under duress."

Dail Mirror reporter Donald Wise said he had been in prison

for 30 hours, but "I can't say anything more. There are still about 40 British people being held, including seven journalists."

A Canadian tourist among the first 20 people released from detention in Kampala's central police station last night said in Nairobi that they had been crowded into a room "like the Black Hole of Calcutta."

Fred Romanik, a 26-year-old instrument engineer from Windsor, Ontario, told reporters that from the time he was put in the room on Sunday morning until 3:30 p.m. Monday they had been given no food. Among them, he said, was a pregnant English woman with a baby. They had to sleep on a concrete floor with no blankets, he said.

West Germany To Accept 1,000 Uganda Asians

BOON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's government announced today it has decided to accept 1,000 Asian refugees from Uganda for resettlement in West Germany.

Spokesman Conrad Ahlers said at a news conference that the cabinet had accepted a proposal by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, that the Asians should be permitted to immigrate as part of a "joint European action" to find new homes for such refugees.

Mr. Ahlers said the cabinet regarded its decision as "proof of European solidarity" with Britain, faced with an influx of Asians holding British passports who have been given until Nov. 8 by Uganda President Idi Amin to leave his country.

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## No Indication of Higher Authorization

## Ex-Aide Says Lavelle Ordered Raids

By Seymour M. Hersh

DENVER, Sept. 20 (NYT).—Lt. Gen. John D. Lavelle's former aide told a Senate committee yesterday that the general personally ordered him to stage unauthorized bombing missions into North Vietnam and also demanded that official poststrike reports be falsified.

The testimony by Maj. Gen. Alton D. Slay, who served as Gen. Lavelle's operations officer during the period of unauthorized attacks, flatly contradicted much of Gen. Lavelle's previous testimony.

Gen. Lavelle had insisted in two appearances before the Senate Armed Services Committee last week that he had never ordered a bombing raid over North Vietnam that was later described as "a protest reaction." He also testified that he had not ordered official reports to be falsified.

Such steps, he testified, apparently had been taken by subordinates without his approval.

General Believed

The general was relieved as commander of the Seventh Air Force in March and demoted a month later after allegedly ordering at least 20 of the unauthorized missions. Last week, he claimed that both Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, his former military commander in Vietnam, and Adam Thomas H. Moore, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had approved at least one of the missions.

After yesterday's testimony—taken by four committee members at Westhampton General Army Hospital here, where Gen. Slay is recuperating from minor surgery—the senator made it clear that Gen. Lavelle's credibility, in his estimation, had been seriously damaged in all respects, including his contention that he had higher approval for the bombing missions.

Asked if the general could be called the "bad guy" in the affair, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., said, "I would assume that the general would come under that title," although he added that he personally would not describe him that way.

No Knowledge

Sen. John C. Stennis, the committee chairman, told newsmen after the three-hour closed hearing that Gen. Slay said "that he had no further knowledge of any authority from higher headquarters to stage the missions. The unauthorized attacks began in early November, 1971, and ended on March 9, less than a month before President Nixon authorized the current bombing of North Vietnam."

"Gen. Slay said he assumed it was all right for him to go and engage in these activities," Sen. Stennis said, "because he was under direct orders" from Gen. Lavelle.

"The orders were for the pilots to drop their bombs whether or not the enemy reacted," Sen. Stennis quoted Gen. Slay as testifying. He added that "there was direct, deliberate planning" of

the protective reaction raids. "This went on all the time, and it was well known to the Seventh Air Force," the senator said.

Authority Assumed

Sen. Stennis also said that Gen. Slay testified that he assumed from Gen. Lavelle's "confident" manner that he "had more authority than he had."

Gen. Lavelle, in his earlier testimony, had said that he discussed the activation of a new North Vietnamese radar system with Gen. Abrams in Saigon and stated that "we did agree that

the system was activated and that crews that were in there had to be protected. I couldn't just stand around and wait until somebody came down before we could act."

Gen. Abrams has flatly approved, of the unauthorized raids.

Without saying so, Sen. Stennis indicated that committee now would with the confirmation Abrams as Army chief of an action that had been pending the Lavelle hearing.



**POWS**—Blindfolded and handcuffed, North Vietnam troops waiting at Huong Dien processing center north of recently. Tags around their necks bear their names information pertaining to their battlefield capture.

## Reds Increase Pace of Drive In Quang Ngai, Attack Cam

SAIGON, Sept. 20 (AP).

North Vietnamese forces tightened their hold today in Quang Ngai Province in an apparent attempt to counter South Vietnamese victories on the Quang Tri front.

Attacking just before dusk, enemy infantry and sappers broke into a government ranger compound on the northern edge of Ba To, a district capital, and fierce fighting was reported continuing after nightfall.

One field informant said the 400 South Vietnamese defenders still were holding part of the compound with the aid of air strikes, but they were outnumbered by more than a battalion of North Vietnamese.

The enemy forces already have captured Ba To and now threaten two more towns in southern Quang Ngai Province, both on coastal Highway 1.

Surrounded by Reds

Mo Du, officially labeled as "contested" after five days of fighting, is surrounded by up to 1,000 North Vietnamese regulars and militia forces Viet Cong. Informants said about 200 enemy troops have infiltrated the town since Sunday, despite the efforts of more than 1,500 government defenders.

South Vietnamese troops trying to recapture high ground west of the town, known as Dragon Hill, have made little headway against withering 100-mm howitzer fire from one of their own gun units by the North Vietnamese.

Duc Pho, a town 10 miles south of Mo Du, is cut off and under siege. Officers in the field said the North Vietnamese hold four bridges on Highway 1 north and south of Duc Pho and the town is being resupplied by air.

The captured action in Quang Ngai coincided with a South Vietnamese victory celebration in Quang Tri city, 150 miles to the north. President Nguyen Van Thieu drove into the ruined province capital and kissed the South Vietnamese marine battalion commander whose troops participated in its recapture last Saturday.

Dump Blasted

Enemy artillery fire prevented the president from entering the Quang Tri Citadel. The artillery fire also blew up a South Vietnamese ammunition dump within sight of Mr. Thieu's car as he was driving southward on a highway to visit other marine positions. He canceled two proposed stops because of the artillery barrage and was picked up by a U.S. helicopter.

Later, at marine headquarters in Huong Dien, Mr. Thieu told newsmen: "If we compare the determination and will to win of the two armies we can say that the South Vietnamese army has won."

Mr. Thieu indicated that the South Vietnamese might rest up before pushing on with their counteroffensive north of Quang Tri city, saying: "Dong Ha will be a no man's land for a while."

But he added: "There will be

a very big battle there in coming weeks."

The president also disclosed that he would not ask for extension of the special emergency powers which he used to fast for order and security at North Vietnam invaded the South in March. Critics claim he used the special powers to eliminate the loyal opposition as well as subversive elements.

100th U.S. Plane Loss

The five-and-a-half-month bombing campaign over North Vietnam claimed its 100th American plane when the reported loss of a Navy jet to anti-aircraft fire yesterday. The U.S. Command said the pilot was rescued after bailing out in the Gulf of Tonkin.

So far, the command lists 106 aircraft missing or killed in North Vietnam since the start of the offensive March 30. Roughly a third of this number are believed to have been captured.

Another American jet was heavily damaged yesterday when it crash-landed with mechanics problems 30 miles northwest of Saigon. The command said the two crewmen were uninjured.

Massacre Laid to Reds

PENOM PENH, Sept. 20 (Reuters).—The Cambodian government today accused North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces of massacring 300 civilians and calling on world opinion to help stop what it claimed were deliberate crimes of genocide.

The appeal, published by the Information Ministry, said remains of about 300 civilians were found last week when Trapeang Chan village, 75 miles northwest of here, was retaken by the Cambodians after a month-long occupation.

## WEATHER

C	F
ALBANY	19 65 Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	19 65 Fair
ANASAP	23 71 Cloudy
ATLANTA	23 71 Fair
BALTIMORE	23 71 Fair
BIRMINGHAM	23 71 Fair
BOSTON	23 71 Fair
BUFFALO	23 71 Fair
CHICAGO	23 71 Fair
CINCINNATI	23 71 Fair
CLEVELAND	23 71 Fair
DALLAS	23 71 Fair
DENVER	23 71 Fair
DETROIT	23 71 Fair
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FLORENCE	23 71 Fair
FRANKFURT	23 71 Fair
GENEVA	23 71 Fair
HANNOVER	23 71 Fair
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NEW YORK	23 71 Fair
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PARIS	23 71 Fair
ROME	23 71 Fair
SOFIA	23 71 Fair
ST. AVIS	23 71 Fair
TORONTO	23 71 Fair
VIENNA	23 71 Fair
WARSAW	23 71 Fair
WASHINGTON	23 71 Fair
ZURICH	23 71 Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast 44-1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)



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Heath Ends Japan Visit  
LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath returned to London today after his official visit to Japan. Mr. Heath went straight to Chequers, his country home.

صكرا من الالصل



# govern Tax Aid Schools

## Credits Plan Nonpublic Units

By Douglas E. Kneeland  
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—  
The McGovern campaign  
yesterday announced a tax-credit system  
for federal aid to parochial  
schools. The plan would allow  
taxpayers to deduct from their  
federal income tax the amount  
of state and local taxes paid  
for the education of their  
children. The plan would also  
allow taxpayers to deduct from  
their federal income tax the  
amount of state and local taxes  
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TWO-FISTED CAMPAIGNER—Vice President Agnew, shaking two hands at once and ignoring youth's "Stop the War" placard, joined the campaign trail in Minneapolis.

## But Influence on Donations Possible

# Gallup, Harris Deny Polls Swing Votes

By William Chapman  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—  
Two leading public opinion  
pollsters have denied the often-heard  
charges that their polls have the  
"bandwagon" effect of producing  
more votes for a candidate who  
like President Nixon currently  
is found to be leading his op-  
ponent.  
But both George Gallup Sr. and  
Louis Harris admitted that a bad  
poll may cause problems for the  
trailing candidate in attracting  
money and campaign workers.

# Party Chiefs Vow Fair Race, Trade Campaign Accusations

By Warren Weaver Jr.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—  
The chairmen of the  
Republican and Democratic Na-  
tional Committees solemnly prom-  
ised yesterday to conduct a clean  
and fair political campaign. Min-  
utes after they signed the pledge,  
they were trading accusations of  
personal abuse and sinister es-  
trangement.  
Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas,  
the Republican chairman, and  
Jean Westwood, his Democratic  
counterpart, met on the neutral  
ground of the National Press  
Club to sign for their respective  
parties a code promulgated by  
the Fair Campaign Practices  
Committee to promote candidate  
self-discipline.  
Before the press conference  
was over, the two had created  
the possibility that their pointed  
political charges against Pres-  
ident Nixon and Sen. George Mc-  
Govern might be submitted to  
the American Arbitration As-  
sociation for an assessment of their  
factual accuracy.  
Statements  
After she signed the code, Mrs.  
Westwood read a statement  
warning the opposition that  
"the American people are de-  
manding as never before high  
standards from political candi-  
dates and leaders [and] will no  
longer ignore devious tactics,  
hidden contributions and under-  
cover plots."  
Sen. Dole was not caught off  
guard. After he signed, he had  
a four-page mimeographed state-  
ment that observed:  
"Perhaps now the signing of  
this code will bring an end to  
George McGovern's invidious and  
insidious comparisons of the  
President of the United States to  
the hated Nazi dictator, Adolf  
Hitler."  
"Perhaps now," the Republi-  
can chairman continued, "the  
signing of this code will bring  
an end to Sen. McGovern's ex-  
cessive language... which charac-  
terizes the President and his  
policies as 'barbaric.'"  
Questioned by reporters, Mrs.  
Westwood denied that Sen. Mc-  
Govern had been guilty of un-  
fairness in his description of  
President Nixon's policies. She  
said the question of whether the  
bombing of North Vietnam was  
barbaric was for the voters to  
decide.  
Exchange of Letters  
At the same time, both parties  
made public two exchanges of  
letters. In one of them Sen.  
Dole charged that the Fair Cam-  
paign code's prohibition on "per-  
sonal vilification" and "charac-  
ter defamation" had been broken  
when the Democratic candidate  
compared the bombing policy in  
Indochina to the actions of  
Hitler.  
In another, Mrs. Westwood  
filed a counter-complaint that  
the breaking and entering of the  
Democratic National Committee's  
Washington headquarters by em-  
ployees of the Committee to Re-  
elect the President constituted a  
"dishonest or unethical practice,"  
also forbidden by the code they  
had signed.  
Asked if he intended to support

# Senator Lays Drug Onus on U.S. Demand

## Says Supplying Nations Cannot Be Condemned

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—  
A member of the Senate  
Foreign Relations Committee,  
who recently completed a study  
of the world drug situation, said  
yesterday that it was misleading  
to blame foreign countries for  
America's drug problems.  
Sen. William Spong, D., Va.,  
made the comment in a report  
released one day after President  
Nixon warned an international  
narcotics conference here that he  
was ready to cut off all U.S. aid  
to countries that willfully con-  
tribute to America's drug prob-  
lem.  
In his report to the Senate  
committee, Sen. Spong said it  
was wrong to say that America's  
drug problem existed merely be-  
cause of the corruption of those  
who grow opium and "of those  
who traffic in it."  
"The source of the problem is  
not truly the opium fields of  
many nations abroad, but rather  
the demand for heroin made by  
hundreds of thousands of Amer-  
icans," the report said.  
Huge and Diverse  
"The world of opium is huge  
and diverse, encompassing many  
nations and customs and values  
and ways of life of many people.  
That world cannot be easily  
changed, turned and converted  
to comply with our needs," Sen.  
Spong's report said.  
He added that as long as  
profitable demand for heroin  
existed in the United States,  
traffickers had to supply it.  
Releasing the report at a press  
conference, Sen. Spong said  
President Nixon should, in com-  
bination with international ef-  
forts, take strong action domes-  
tically to deal with the problem.  
He said the solution lay in  
education of the public to the  
dangers of drug addiction, more  
severe penalties for drug traf-  
fickers and bold, comprehensive  
measures of treatment and re-  
habilitation of drug addicts.

# Reps. Rooney and Hicks Win Brooklyn, Boston Primaries

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—  
Three Democratic incumbents,  
led by veteran Rep. John J.  
Rooney of Brooklyn, turned back  
challenges to their congressional  
seats in primaries yesterday in  
Massachusetts and Washington  
and a primary rerun in New  
York.  
Rep. Rooney defeated former  
Rep. Allard K. Lowenstein by  
2,415 votes in the rerun of their  
June 20 primary, which the  
courts threw out because of  
irregularities. Rep. Rooney won  
the June primary by 890 votes.  
However, Rep. Rooney and Mr.  
Lowenstein still will face each  
other in the November election  
since Mr. Lowenstein is the state  
Liberal party candidate.  
Rep. Louise Day Hicks handily  
won renomination for a second  
term from the 9th District in  
Boston and six-term Rep. Julia  
Butler Hansen easily defeated a  
challenger in the state of Wash-  
ington's Third District.  
Drooney Wins in Mass.  
Other winners were Middlesex  
County District Attorney John J.  
Drooney, who gained the Demo-  
cratic Senate nomination in Mas-  
sachusetts, and former Gov. Al-  
bert D. Rosellini, who took the  
Democratic gubernatorial nomi-  
nation in Washington.  
In Brooklyn's primary rerun,  
both candidates said they re-  
ceived numerous reports of voting  
irregularities. Mr. Lowenstein, 43,  
refused to concede and said he  
would meet today with his  
lawyers and advisers. "This  
election is less fair than the last  
one," he said.  
Rep. Rooney, 58, the chairman  
of the House subcommittee on  
appropriations for the judiciary  
and Departments of State, Jus-  
tice and Commerce, is seeking  
his 15th term.  
Mr. Lowenstein, head of Amer-  
icans for Democratic Action, was  
the leader of the 1968 movement  
to dump President Lyndon B.  
Johnson. He lost his Long Island  
seat in the House in 1970 after  
redistricting.  
Final unofficial returns showed  
Rep. Rooney with 15,486 votes to  
Mr. Lowenstein's 13,071. A third  
candidate, Irving Gross, received  
483 votes.  
In Massachusetts, Mrs. Hicks  
outdistanced five rivals for her  
House seat. John Kerry, a for-  
mer leader of the Vietnam Vet-  
erans Against the War, was the  
winner in a bitter 10-way contest  
for the Democratic nomination  
in the 5th District.  
Mr. Drooney, the Democratic

# DIAMONDS

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Gold Medal  
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520th Cosmos Launched  
MOSCOW, Sept. 20 (AP)—The  
Soviet Union today announced  
the launching of the 520th un-  
manned satellite in its multi-  
purpose Cosmos series.

Via Lanvin  
The new perfume by Lanvin

VIA LANVIN

# Toadstools Fatal to 2

FLORENCE, Sept. 20 (Reuters).  
—Maria Giacobbelli, 10, and her  
six-year-old brother, Giuseppe,  
died and their brother Francesco,  
4, and their parents were seriously  
ill after the entire family ate  
toadstools, mistaking them for  
mushrooms.

# Fat Cats Discouraged

Sen. McGovern's chief fund-  
raiser, Henry Kissinger, has said  
that some traditional contributors  
have been discouraged by the  
polls showing the candidate's 34-  
point deficit. Sen. Hubert H.  
Humphrey's financial advisers  
said the same thing during the  
1968 presidential campaign.  
Mr. Harris also said that a  
poll can cause the reverse of a  
bandwagon effect. An underdog  
candidate may benefit from an  
outpouring of sympathy votes or  
from the disinterest of his op-  
ponent's overconfident supporters,  
he said.  
Mr. Harris and Mr. Gallup  
agreed that their industry has  
failed to require the disclosure  
of polling methods, such as the  
size of a polling sample, the ques-  
tions asked and the number of  
persons who did not respond.  
But Mr. Harris opposed Rep.  
Nedzi's bill. It could be a step in  
the direction of censorship, he  
said.  
Mr. Gallup disagreed, insisting  
that the public be given full in-  
formation on polling methods and  
that the industry would not do  
the job itself.

# Bandits on Motorcycles

STATELINE, Nev., Sept. 20  
(AP)—An armed man robbed  
Harrah's Three Casino of \$175,500  
late yesterday and escaped on a  
motorcycle driven by a second  
man, a Harrah spokesman said  
today. The man surprised five  
unarmed casino employees as they  
were bringing the money into the  
casino from a basement vault,  
the spokesman said.

# Hello, U.S.A.

It's an easy hop from Europe to the U.S.A. by  
phone.  
Inexpensive, too. Only 29.10 Deutsche mark  
from Germany. 4.954 lire from Italy. 35.25 krona  
from Sweden. These rates are for three-minute  
station-to-station calls during most daytime hours.  
And low price is only part of it. Telephoning is  
the fast yet personal way to get things done a half a  
world away.  
You can talk things over... get all the answers...  
exchange feelings as well as words.  
Isn't there someone in the U.S.A. who'd like to  
hear your 'Hello' today?

The rates above do not include taxes. Nor hotel or motel sur-  
charges. If any. For rates at other times, for other types of calls,  
or to Hawaii or to Alaska, check the local operator.

# Jersey Plans Lottery Says a Week

TON, N.J., Sept. 20 (NYT).  
Jersey will offer bettors a  
50-cent lottery beginning  
9 to meet increased compe-  
tition to the weekly lottery from  
downing states and to cut  
receipts of the illegal num-  
bered.  
Daily lottery, which state  
is say may be the first legal  
gambling operation in the  
will offer a top prize of  
and more than 3,000 lesser  
prizes for each 100,000 tickets.  
Lottery officials expect to  
30,000 tickets daily for the  
draw, which will run six days  
a week, excluding Sunday.  
out of every 26 tickets sold  
win something, even if only  
in response to a market  
y that showed that the pub-  
ants more cash awards and  
gambling action.  
v. William T. Cahill, who an-  
ced the new lottery opera-  
said that bettors would be  
to buy tickets up to five min-  
utes before each 4 p.m. drawing  
would be able to cash win-  
\$25 and \$250 tickets imme-  
diately after the number is drawn  
of the 4,000 ticket outlets  
ad the state.

# ack Airmen Texas Sit-In

REDO, Texas, Sept. 20 (AP).  
ack airmen held control of  
the hall on Laredo Air Force  
for eight hours yesterday  
surrendered it after the base  
commander agreed to discuss  
grievances.  
The men, said officially to  
be about 30, seized the air-  
s dining hall when break-  
was served about 4 a.m.  
locked the doors and said  
would stay there until their  
needs were met.  
Their complaints centered on  
length of time they were re-  
quired to serve in Laredo, which  
said they consider "remote"  
and the lack of social op-  
portunities for blacks in the area.

# Bremer's Diary May Be Printed

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20 (AP).  
—Arthur H. Bremer's attorney  
says the convicted assassin of  
Alabama Gov. George Wallace  
may need help in paying for  
his appeal and has obtained  
court permission to arrange  
for publication of Bremer's  
diary.  
The 114-page diary discloses  
Bremer's unsuccessful attempt  
to shoot President Nixon in  
Ottawa last April. Gov. Wal-  
lace was paralyzed when shot  
down at a political rally at  
Laurel, Md., May 15.  
Bremer's attorney, Benjamin  
Lipshitz, said he has "engaged  
in negotiation with interested  
publishers regarding the manu-  
script and may now be in a  
position to enter into contracts  
for publication." He refused to  
identify the publishers.  
Bremer was convicted Aug.  
4 on state charges but still  
faces federal charges in the  
shooting of Gov. Wallace and  
a Secret Service agent. No  
trial date has been set.

# Exchange of Letters

At the same time, both parties  
made public two exchanges of  
letters. In one of them Sen.  
Dole charged that the Fair Cam-  
paign code's prohibition on "per-  
sonal vilification" and "charac-  
ter defamation" had been broken  
when the Democratic candidate  
compared the bombing policy in  
Indochina to the actions of  
Hitler.  
In another, Mrs. Westwood  
filed a counter-complaint that  
the breaking and entering of the  
Democratic National Committee's  
Washington headquarters by em-  
ployees of the Committee to Re-  
elect the President constituted a  
"dishonest or unethical practice,"  
also forbidden by the code they  
had signed.  
Asked if he intended to support

Traditional  
SCOTCH with  
age appeal

HOUSE  
OF  
LORDS  
8 years old

FREDDY  
PERFUMES  
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS  
10 RUE AUBER, PARIS  
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT  
Phone: RIC. 78-04



## Choice Up to States

## Senate Votes to Allow Road Fund Use for Mass Transit

From Wire Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Senate voted yesterday to allow states to use part of their federal highway money to build mass transportation systems in urban areas.

It was the first time either house of Congress had agreed to allow the lucrative, and heretofore inviolate, Highway Trust Fund to be spent for purposes other than those related to building roads.

The bill is one of the major transportation proposals of the Nixon administration. Passage of the key mass-transit provision was said to be due in large part to intensive lobbying by the White House and the Transportation Department.

The provision, adopted by a vote of 88 to 10, would let states use the part of the allocation that is designated for urban areas to construct subways and other rapid rail systems.

## Money For Buses

The bill, which allocates about \$7 billion from the trust fund to the states for each of the next two fiscal years, was passed unanimously. The bill also would allow trust fund money to be used to buy buses.

The House Public Works Committee is expected to approve legislation within the next week parceling out the trust fund money, but it is highly unlikely that the committee or the full House will allow any of this money to be spent on rail systems. The final outcome of this provision will thus likely be settled by a House-Senate conference committee.

The Highway Trust Fund is a special part of the federal budget that is financed by taxes on gasoline, tire rubber and trucking tonnage. The revenues from these taxes, which amount to about \$6 billion a year, are now limited to highway spending.

The bill designates \$800 million a year from the fund for urban areas. Under the bill, the states would have the choice of spending their share of this money for highways or for mass transit.

The sponsors of the bill amendment are Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine.

The Senate also approved yesterday a major environmental bill designed to meet a developing "land crisis" by authorizing

the federal government for the first time to assist states in developing long-range plans for use of land.

With its combination of federal assistance and state planning, the legislation represents a departure from the traditional practice of private and local control over use of land. Under the legislation, state governments, with \$170 million in federal assistance over the next five years, would be encouraged to develop programs and plan for long-range use of privately held land.

Passage of the legislation, by 80 to 18, came after the Senate had substantially weakened the bill reported out by the Interior Committee by removing some of the proposed economic sanctions against the states and reducing the financial scope of the program.

The committee bill, endorsed by the administration, had proposed an eight-year program with \$800 million in federal assistance. By a 44-35 vote, the Senate adopted an amendment by Sen. E. Jordan, R., Idaho, reducing the program to five years, with \$170 million in federal grants to the states. By voice vote, the Senate also removed an economic sanction that would have withheld part of federal highway, airport and water conservation funds from states that failed to comply with the program.

The legislation now goes to the House.

## Challenge to Nixon

The House yesterday challenged President Nixon to impose a new veto by approving an appropri-

ations bill for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that provides \$836 million more than requested by the administration.

The \$836-million measure, which was approved by 244 to 51 and sent to the Senate, is a substitute for a \$905-million measure that the President vetoed in August as an example of what he called "reckless spending" by Congress.

The new bill provides \$935 million less than the vetoed bill, \$836 million more than the administration budget and \$23 billion more than the appropriations for the last fiscal year.

Mr. Nixon made it clear that he would not be satisfied with the "usual practice" of Congress to repeal the bill with "light reductions" on the assumption that the second bill would have to be signed by the President.

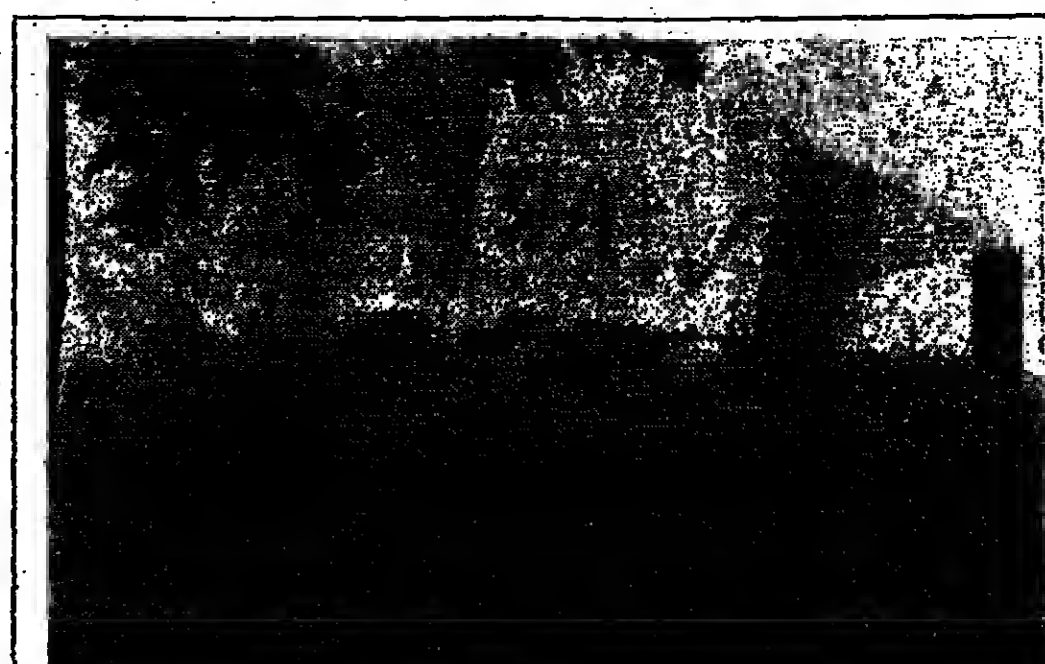
In other action, the Senate:

• Passed a bill providing a temporary 20-percent increase in railroad retirement pensions.

• Cleared for the White House a bill requiring prospective federal jurors to list race and occupation, to help guard against discrimination in jury selection.

• Passed a bill authorizing construction of a Dwight D. Eisenhower Civic Center in downtown Washington. The center, to include a convention hall, would cost about \$60 million.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon today signed into law a \$1.38-billion measure to begin a three-year research and prevention campaign against heart, blood-vessel and lung diseases.



LITTLE CAT FEET—Post Carl Sandburg wrote of Chicago: "The fog comes on little cat feet. It sits looking over the harbor and the city on silent haunches and then, moves on." Well, here's the city in a fog Tuesday, seen from a spit of land in Lake Michigan. Identified buildings include IBM (center rear) and the incomplete Standard Oil tower (right) next to mast of the Prudential building.

## Doctor Stresses Danger to Infants

## U.S. Study of MSG Use in Food Attacked

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (UPI)—An outspoken scientific critic of the use of the chemical additive MSG in foods charged yesterday that the food industry, aided by the National Academy of Sciences, had "whitewashed" the

harmful effects of the artificial flavor-enhancer.

The critic, Dr. John W. Olney, a neurophysiologist and associate professor of psychiatry at the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, complained that an academy group that had investigated and minimized the dangers of MSG had been composed mainly of members linked with the food industry.

MSG (the initials stand for monosodium glutamate) was voluntarily withdrawn from use in baby foods three years ago by food manufacturers after Dr. Olney and other researchers had demonstrated that the chemical damaged the brains of laboratory animals.

He warned the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs yesterday that the chemical had not been dropped from use in foods primarily intended for consumption by adults and that mothers sometimes fed these foods to their children without realizing the potentially harmful effects.

## Major Investigation

Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., who directed the hearing, in the absence of the chairman, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, said the opening testimony "will be the beginning of a major legislative investigation into the subject of food additives." Sen. Nelson noted that "more than a billion pounds of additives are added to food products annually, with sales estimated by the industry at more than \$600 million a year" and that each American consumed an average of five pounds of additives yearly. Dr. Olney said that, based on animal studies, even small amounts of MSG would destroy some brain cells in children. Pressed by Sen. Nelson to state exactly the quantitative cause and effect relationship between amount and harm, Dr. Olney said it was impossible to tell because the research had been done on animals, not humans.

"There is no really adequate

level of safety," the professor said, adding that caution would dictate that MSG should not be eaten by pregnant women or lactating mothers.

Complicating the problem, he said, was the fact that MSG was seldom mentioned on the labels of food containing the chemical. Dr. Olney repeatedly attacked the food industry for not completely halting the use of MSG and criticized the National Academy of Sciences for the "messy situation" involving the flavor-enhancer.

Although a special committee of the National Research Council, the operating arm of the academy, had warned two years ago that MSG might be hazardous to children, Dr. Olney said that the conclusion "had too many characteristics of an industry-arranged whitewash affair."

He added that the special panel had headed the pro-MSG findings of a few research laboratories in contrast to the anti-MSG findings of other researchers, and that most of the panel's members either worked for or had received money from the food and chemical industries.

A spokesman for the academy noted that the panel had indeed warned of MSG use for children and that it was customary to appoint health industry and academic scientists to advisory groups.

## U.S. Black Leader Demands Power To Censor Films

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 20 (AP).—A civil rights official criticized Hollywood yesterday for what he termed "black exploitation," demanding that movie studios submit scripts involving blacks to special review boards and produce only those approved by the boards.

Roy Innis told a news conference that the Congress of Racial Equality also wants black committees to "pre-edit" all black movies before they reach theaters.

He also said that blacks must be given a large "piece of the action" financially in such ventures, and while producers using blacks on screen should be required to pay for black education programs in filmmaking and other areas.

Should the demands be refused, Mr. Innis said, "CORE" will take all action necessary to stop these films from being produced." He spoke of possible boycotts and legal action but said that CORE would deplore any violent action by militants against the studios.

Mr. Innis said that his group is working in cooperation with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other groups in its fight against films that portray blacks unrealistically.

An NAACP spokesman confirmed the group's participation with CORE.

## W. Berliners Visit East

BERLIN, Sept. 20 (UPI).—About one million West Berliners have visited East Germany since the Big Four agreement to lessen tension here went into effect on June 4, city officials said today.

## Pompidou Will Hold News Session Today

PARIS, Sept. 20 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou is expected to discuss the European summit conference, monetary affairs, the up-coming French election campaign and the current wave of scandal charges against the Gaullist party at his semi-annual news conference tomorrow.

Mr. Pompidou timed the conference so that it came after the final go-ahead on the Oct. 19-20 European Economic Community summit meeting was given last week. He is expected to express the hope that the summit meeting can be as successful as that at The Hague three years ago, which opened the door for the EEC's enlargement.

## U.S. Wildlife Expedition Will Look For Nepal's Abominable Snowman

BANGKOK, Sept. 20 (AP).—An American expedition which plans to study wildlife in Nepal for 15 months will look for the Abominable Snowman, a leader of the six-member team said today.

Jeffrey A. McNelly, 28, is a Peace Corps member who has been studying mammals in Thailand for the last four years. He will be co-leader in the expedition with Edward Cronin, 37, also a Peace Corps member, who is studying tropical birds. Other members of the team include Dr. Howard Emory, 35, who is studying wildlife in Thailand, Dr. Douglas Burns, 37, who studies Thai reptiles, and James and Karen Foster of Harvard University. Mr. Foster is a botanist.

Mr. McNelly said the team has received the Nepalese government's permission to carry out the expedition in an area of east Nepal, which he said has never been studied before. He added that the Abominable Snowman, or yeti, has been reported in the area, about 60 miles east of Mount Everest.

Mr. McNelly said the first members of the team would go to Kathmandu Saturday with about 3,000 pounds of equipment. They will stay there about one week before going to Thimphu, eastern Nepal. From there, the team will trek about two weeks to the campsite.

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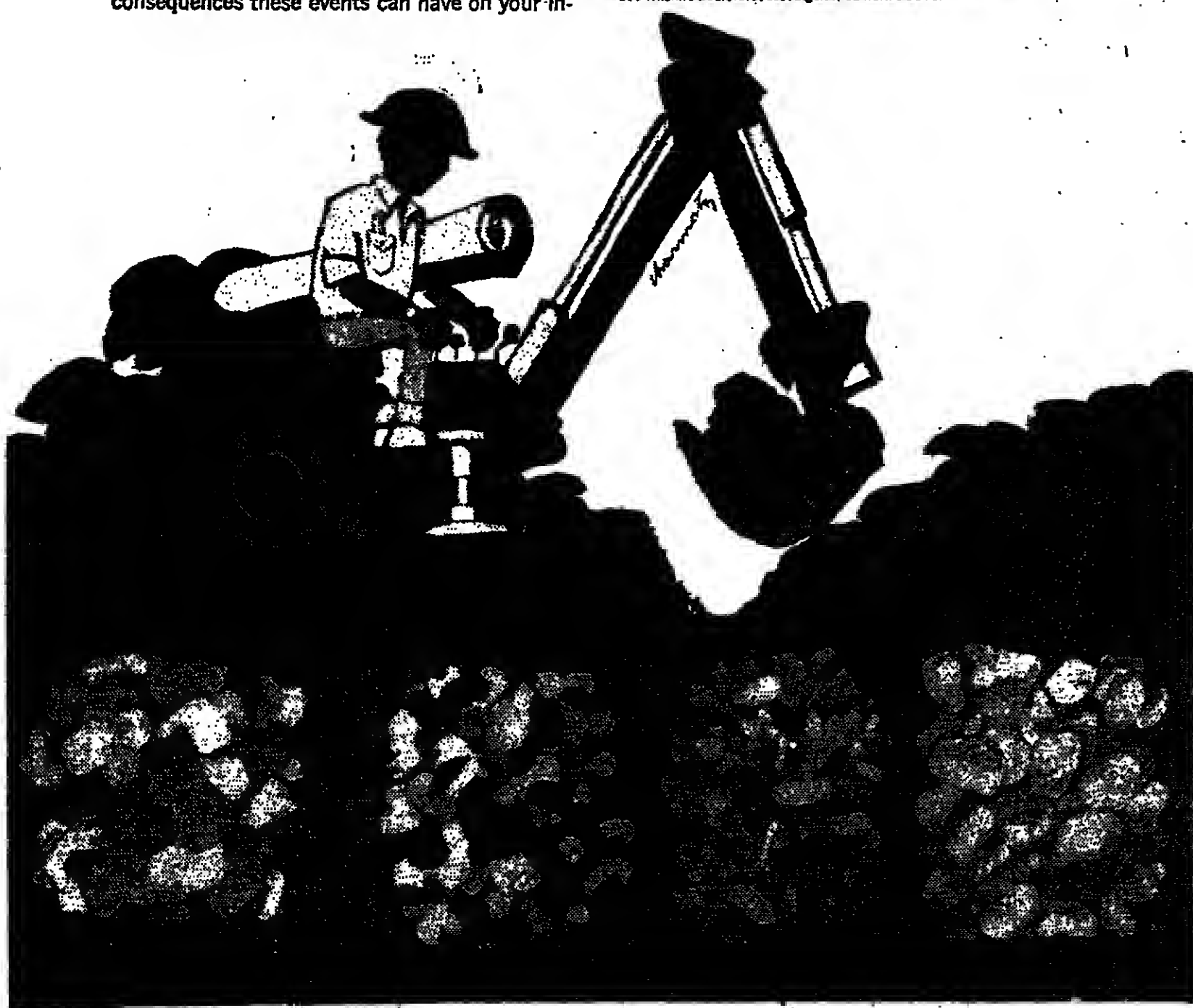
ternational business. They carefully evaluate alternative courses of action for you to follow. And our sophisticated communications network loses little time executing your decisions.

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us Bahamas Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling.

## amas Celebrate Election t Endorses Independence

J, the Bahamas, Sept. 20 (AP).—Bahamians celebrated at dancing and singing as giving Prime Minister J. Pindling a mandate with making the Bahamas an independent nation.

eral elections yesterday, ting's government won a lside victory. Inde- from Great Britain was r issue in the campaign. hliant Bahamians, es- in Nassau where there fervor for independence, lebrating the prime min- tory with numerous and impromptu parties. restaurants in Nassau r doors to tourists to ac- ate the private celebra- workers decided to take off. Several hotels were d and one restaurant, d to open at 7 a.m., still : been able to open at

little scared," a young t the Nassau Beach Hotel t this is what we want." e of the few workers orted for work. 2-year-old prime minister, Negro to head the Baha-

mian government when he won office in 1967, exuded confidence that he would be able to lead his sparsely populated nation—180,000 residents—to freedom without discord.

"The Bahamas is ready," said Mr. Pindling, a British-educated lawyer who often compares himself to Moses.

In the elections held over the 750-mile-long archipelago, which stretches from near West Palm Beach, Fla., almost to Cuba and Haiti, Mr. Pindling's Progressive Liberal party won 27 of the 38 seats in the Bahamian Parliament.

The major opposition party, the Free National movement headed by Mr. Pindling's former education minister, Cecil V. Wallace-Watfield, won only seven seats. Three races still were undecided and there was one tie.

The British government has indicated that it is willing to give the Bahamas its freedom and Mr. Pindling has set July 10, 1973, as the target date for independence. Several years ago, the islands were given control of most internal affairs. But the British have continued to handle foreign affairs.



MBLY PRESIDENT—Stanislaw Trepczynski (right), d's deputy foreign minister and newly elected lent of the UN General Assembly, conferring with hi Ahtani, UN assistant secretary-general for information, at first session Tuesday in New York.

## ina, U.K. Clash on Putting rean Issue on UN Agenda

ED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 20 (AP).—China called today for ister of American troops South Korea, and Britain that the General Assembly ne all debate on Korea ext year.

ese Ambassador Huang old the 25-nation Steering lices that the presence of ops and the UN Comm- at up to reunify the con- tually are "the root cause e prolonged division of

ish Ambassador Sir Colin said UN members could ousage the current con- between the two Koreas by g quiet.

ormally asked postpone- of any debate on a propos- ina, the Soviet Union and her Communist and non- d countries for the Gener- ibly to order the U.S. troops f the country and suspend ification commission.

'Cold War Language'

r UN debates have con- d little to the situation in t except acrimony and the t language of the cold war et us allow the Koreans to et the debate on Korea selves," Sir Colin said.

Steering Committee, se- i by the 27th Assembly after ng its 13-week session yea- y, began meeting to recom- which items the Assembly d place on its agenda from g the 101 topics propos- r controversial issues include dadesh and terrorism.

Huang used basically the argument for asking that the er be debated that Britain, for asking that it be post- d: There should be no n interference while the e talk.

ina and its supporters argued, the troops constitute inter- nce.

The Chinese government and e have always held that the rs of a country should be

managed by the people themselves, and there is no justification for any foreign interference," Mr. Huang said.

"U.S. aggression against Korea in the past was carried out in the name of the United Nations," he continued. "There still exists the so-called UNCOMREK and the UN Command in South Korea."

The United States strongly supported the British view that the debate should be postponed. Japan also spoke for postponement.

The U.S.-British side predicted victory in its campaign to postpone debate, but both sides said they still expected some kind of Korean discussion when the full Assembly meets Friday to consider the agenda recommended by the committee.

In the election earlier, Assembly vice-presidents and seven working committee chairmen, all nominated by regional groups, were unopposed to sit on the committee with the Assembly's new President, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislaw Trepczynski.

The vice-presidents were from the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain, France, Iceland, New Zealand, Cyprus, the Philippines, Syria, Ethiopia, Libya, Mauritania, Rwanda, Colombia, Haiti and Paraguay. The committee chairmen, were from Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Guinea, Mauritius and Uruguay.

On other issues:

China, which vetoed Bangla- desh's UN membership applica- tion in the Security Council Aug. 25, was ready to fight a proposal that the Assembly include admis- sion of new members to the UN in its agenda.

Africans on the Steering Com- mittee, cool to a proposal that the Assembly discuss measures to prevent terrorism, were intent on getting the question deferred or, failing that, referred to the As- sembly's Legal Committee.

## Referendum Follows Scandal, Trial

### Swiss to Vote on Banning of Arms Exports

BERN, Sept. 20 (AP).—Switzer- land will vote Sunday on whether to ban exports of war material.

A proposed constitutional amendment would tighten controls over the domestic armament industry and bar all sales abroad except to neutral countries in Europe.

The movement against arms ex- ports got under way in 1968 after it was revealed that the largest Swiss arms maker, Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik, Oerlikon, Buehrle, A.G. had illegally shipped \$20 million worth of cannons, rockets and other war material to South Africa, Egypt, Israel, Nigeria and several other countries, using false consignment papers.

**Government Embargo**

Dieter Buehrle, head of the firm, and several of his senior employees were convicted in 1970 of violating a government em- bargo forbidding sales to world crisis spots. They were sentenced to jail for terms of up to 18 months. Some sentences were sus- pended. Buehrle, whose taxable income was reported to be \$870,000, drew the maximum fine of \$5,250.

Public outcry against involv- ment in foreign conflicts reached a peak when newspapers sugges- ted that Swiss Red Cross planes bringing aid to Biafra were shot at by Swiss guns during the Nigerian civil war.

The then Swiss president, Willy

Spuehler, told parliament the case had done "considerable harm" to the prestige of Switzer- land. The government announced a major effort to step up con- trols. But even before the start of the Buehrle trial, a Swiss peace group had collected the more than 50,000 signatures needed to present a referendum.

This summer, the government came up with a law banning ex- ports to all countries at war, threatened by war or ridden by tension. A rider added by parlia- ment would give the government power to halt arms sales if it feels they would jeopardize its humanitarian or development projects abroad.

**'Rubber Clause'**

Proponents of a constitutional amendment argue that only a sweeping ban would uphold the humanitarian traditions of Swit- zerland. They also contend that the rider was a "rubber" clause hardly sufficient to curb arms sales to underdeveloped countries, which accounted for more than a third of the total of \$65 million last year. Iran, Argentina and Singapore were the main customers with West Germany the top client among industrial- ized countries.

The total of \$25 million worth of Swiss arms delivered to devel- oping countries compares with an estimated \$1.5 billion for the com- bined war material exports by the

United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

The proposed arms export ban would not affect sales to Austria and Sweden. But these account for only 10 percent of the over- all weapons exports. Opponents of the ban argue that the domes- tic industry is dependent on ex- ports for keeping up with world technology. They say a ban would be a dangerous threat to Switzer- land's potential to defend its neutrality.

**Politicians Divided**

The campaign has been waged with unusual fervor. Leading poli- ticians are divided over the issue. The executive of the Social Dem- ocrats, for many years part of the coalition government, voted 26 to 17 in favor of the ban.

A Protestant committee decided to spend \$2,600 from relief con- tributions to help finance a poster campaign on behalf of the ban. The arms industry spent large amounts on counterpropaganda, including full-page ads showing Swiss-made armored cars used by Munich police after the Arab ter- rorists' strike at the Olympic Village.

Most observers predict that the ban will be rejected by the tra- ditionally conservative Swiss. But some do not exclude surprise results, pointing to support from the Social Democrats, church circles and the emotional appeal to young Swiss voters.

## Pro-EEC View Gains in Norway

OSLO, Sept. 20 (UPI).—With five days to go before the national referendum on Norwegian entry into the Common Market, the pro-Europeans strengthened their position slightly in an opinion poll.

The poll, by the Norwegian Gal- lup Institute, showed that 42 per- cent of those interviewed wanted Norway to join the European Eco- nomic Community, while 46 per- cent said no. Twelve percent were undecided.

The last poll, earlier this month, gave 36 percent for membership, 43 percent against and 21 per- cent undecided.

Reidar Carlsen, the chairman of the pro-EEC movement, said: "We have all reason to believe that this positive development will continue until the referendum on Sunday and Monday. Per- sonally, I would not be surprised if 65 percent say 'yes' to mem- bership."

## Galbraith Will Speak In Paris on Sunday

PARIS, Sept. 20 (REX).—John Kenneth Galbraith, economist, social critic and former U.S. Am- bassador to India, who is com- pleting a visit to Mainland China, will report on his trip at an 8:30 p.m. dinner meeting Sunday of Americans in Paris for McGovern and Shriver.

Tickets for the dinner, which will be held at the Hotel George V, may be purchased at 14 Rue Bude, Paris 4e, telephone 325-14-44.

## North Korea Informally Seeks Japan Ties Akin to S. Korea's

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (NYT).—Premier Kim Il-sung of North Korea was quoted here today as urging Japan to establish diplomatic relations with his government on the same basis as those Tokyo maintains with South Korea.

Marshal Kim, in a recent inter- view with two editorial writers of the Mainichi Shimbun, a lead- ing Japanese newspaper, said: "We think it would be right for the Japanese government to treat our country from the standpoint of equality and establish diplo- matic relations."

He said that Japan should do so on the basis of "peaceful co- existence as it has done in estab- lishing diplomatic relations with other countries with differing social systems."

"If the Japanese government wants to establish good neighbor- ly relations with our country," Marshal Kim said, "it should renounce its one-sided policy and adopt a policy devoid of any aggressive traits and apply it equally to the north and south of the Korean peninsula."

**Most Authoritative Statement**

North Korean officials have publicly hinted before that they desired diplomatic relations with Japan but this was believed to have been the first—and most authoritative—statement from the Communist leader himself.

A spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry had no com- ment on the proposal. He said there had been no official com- munication from Pyongyang and that "we won't think it proper to respond to this type of report."

Other Japanese officials said that, while Japan would welcome an improvement in relations with North Korea, it would have to be careful and move step by step so as not to upset relations with South Korea. They said that Japan would develop economic and cultural relations with North Korea but that diplomatic re- lations would be difficult right now.

**Warnings by Seoul**

The South Korean government has repeatedly warned the Japa- nese government that any move that would put Seoul and Pyong- yang on an equal basis would jeopardize Japan's relations with South Korea and would interfere with the dialogue the Koreans are trying to develop between themselves.

Throughout his 27-year rule, Marshal Kim has shown himself adept at maneuvering between China and the Soviet Union, the Communist adversaries who are North Korea's major supporters. He appears now to be trying to extend his maneuvering room among the major powers of Asia as they shift around searching for a new equilibrium among themselves.



# When you're up to your ears in work, the last thing you need is another business trip.

What a week! Barely a chance to breathe between one meeting and another. The work piled on your desk is enough for three men.

And just when you're starting to come out from under you have to interrupt everything to fly half way around the world.

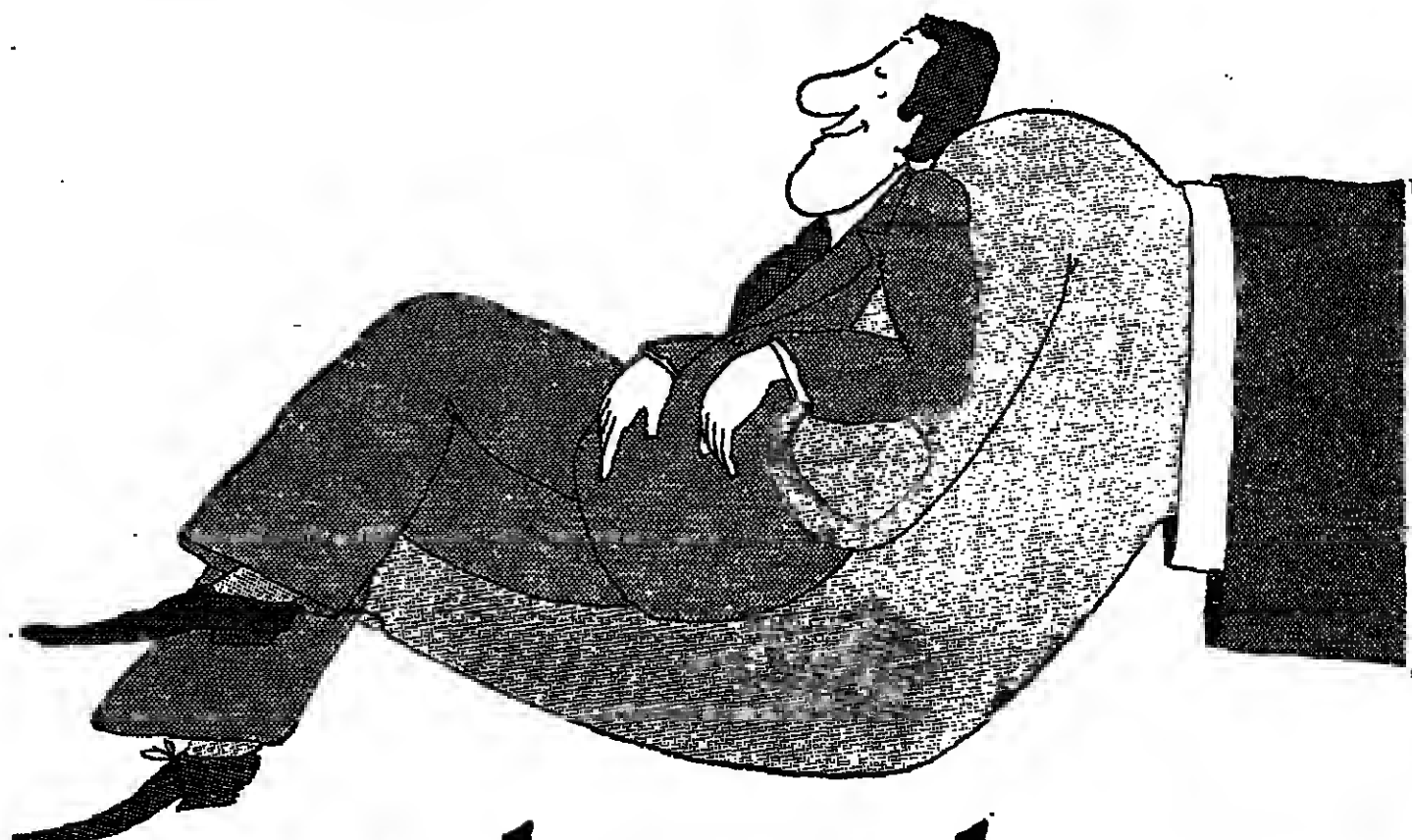
Obviously Air France can't change all that. But we do understand that a business trip can be the most hectic part of your hectic life. So we do everything we can to make the time spent with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means the attention

you deserve. Service and entertainment when you want it. Or the choice to work or rest, undisturbed.

Maybe it can be summed up best by the *savoir-vivre* that knows the value of a smile.

**AIR FRANCE**



# Air France understands



## After the Indictments: Unanswered Questions

Now that the indictments have been returned against the five men arrested in the Democratic National Committee headquarters—and the two ex-White House aides who are alleged to have been their helpers, co-conspirators and cheerleaders—we have heard the clash and clangor of the expected political rhetoric. Sen. Dole has demanded that Sen. McGovern apologize for all the mean things he has said about Maurice Stans, finance director of the President's re-election campaign, and Sen. McGovern has called the whole thing a whitewash. The attorney general apparently feels that the Justice Department has completed "the most extensive, thorough, and comprehensive investigation since the assassination of President Kennedy." According to reports from around the country, the people seem to feel that the whole thing is either (a) too complicated for them or (b) just another example of how politics is played by both sides.

So, this may be a good time to review the essence of this affair, because it seems to us that whatever else may be said about it, it is not—in essence—all that complicated, and neither is it exactly an everyday event. To our knowledge, this is the first time in the history of the republic that a link is alleged to have been established between a burglary and a hugging and the effort to re-elect a president of the United States. That is the simple nub of the Watergate affair, although it is true that despite the pious cries coming out of the administration and the President's campaign committee in the wake of the indictments, there are still a whole lot of questions which remain to be answered for the public before Election Day.

Now, let's run through the major facts of the case as they have been made public. First of all, we have known for some time that the Committee for the Re-Election of the President collected \$10 million prior to April 7 when disclosure of campaign donors was made mandatory and we know that, having the legal right to do so, the committee chose to keep its list of donors secret. Subsequently, on June 17 we learned that five men with electronic devices had been arrested before dawn in the Democratic party headquarters. We then learned that one of those men was an employee of both the Republican National Committee and the Nixon campaign committee.

Then came news of some of the financing arrangements. Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward of this newspaper learned that a \$25,000 check, intended as a Nixon campaign contribution, ended up in the bank account of one of the men arrested at the Watergate. Sometime later, the public learned that \$39,000 more—intended for the campaign—had also landed in the suspect's bank account and that the money had been "laundered," i.e. made untraceable, by having been passed through a Mexican bank account. Subsequently, we learned that Mr. Stans kept a cash stash of perhaps as much as \$700,000 in his office safe and that somehow the \$114,000 (25 plus 89) had passed through that unaccounted for stash. Later, we learned that just before the April 7 reporting deadline, \$700,000 in cash and securities, stuffed into a suitcase, was rushed in a corporate jet from Texas to the Nixon committee headquarters.

An interesting highlight to the secret fund and the tie between that fund and the Watergate business came to public view when it was revealed that the donor of the \$25,000 check was a Minneapolis businessman—formerly a prominent Humphrey supporter—whose group later got hasty approval of a federal bank charter.

Then, came the indictments. In addition to the employee of the campaign committee and three apparent freelancers, a White House consultant—recommended for that position by the President's special counsel—

and a former high official in the Nixon campaign committee, who was also a former member of the White House staff, were also indicted. And finally, we have the revelation of an aborted reconnaissance of the McGovern headquarters by the two campaign officials and the White House consultant on May 27.

So there you have the outlines of what the public knows. It all establishes a clear link between the burglary and bugging of the Democrats' headquarters, the Nixon campaign committee and at least part of the secret \$10 million campaign fund. So now Sen. Dole expects apologies, Mr. MacGregor prophesies that the issue will rebound to the President's political credit, and Mr. Kleindienst, among others, presumably wants everybody to applaud his department's work and to say no more for fear of prejudging a fair trial of the seven men who have been indicted.

Well, we agree that the defendants are entitled to a fair trial, that nobody should do anything to prejudice that. But this is hardly grounds in an election year for silence across the board on a matter that bears heavily on the character and quality of the President's campaign and on the qualifications of men who are working in his name and for his cause. It is idle to suppose that responsibility for the Watergate affair could have ended with the seven men who have been indicted. And it is self-serving and silly to suggest that other aspects of this case, related only indirectly to the Watergate, are not fit subjects for public curiosity. Are we not even to mention authoritative reports that there was a list of top Mitchell lieutenants who had access to the slush fund in Mr. Stans's safe? Or the report that three of the top lieutenants—including G. Gordon Liddy—drew as much as \$300,000 from that fund for unaccounted purposes? Or the report that the list of those with access to the safe plus a ledger giving the names of the donors to the \$10 million secret fund were destroyed just after the burglars were arrested at the Watergate? Or the report that Hugh Sloan, former counsel to the Nixon campaign committee, "left because he . . . didn't want anything to do with it?"

And then there are the central questions. Who gave the \$10 million and what did they think they were getting in return? Who authorized this venture and the transfer of campaign funds to Mr. Barker's account? How much money was laundered through Mexico and for what purposes? Who authorized that? Did any of the Mexican laundry money come from foreign nationals? Who at Nixon campaign headquarters received and used the information obtained by bugging and by burglary and where did they think the information came from?—these, after all, were not naive men. How could Mr. Stans not know what was going on right in his own safe? And, finally, what kind of authority did Mr. Mitchell give to the fellow riders on his ship?

These are not mean questions. They go, as we have said before, to the heart of the political process, and to the people's right to know about the people who are offering to govern them for four more years. Mr. Kleindienst's investigation by no means closes the case, for he, and therefore his subordinates, are hardly disinterested parties. Nor can Mr. Stans's indignation, Sen. Dole's anger, Mr. MacGregor's optimism, Mr. Mitchell's invisibility or Mr. Nixon's air of innocent isolation from the whole thing make them go away. Somebody engaged in burglary and illegal bugging on behalf of the re-election of the President and the people have a right to know who's responsible. Somebody has to "stand up for what is right."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Ugandan Situation

To say the situation in Uganda is confused will seem like a truism; perhaps it is better to say the confusion deepened. But one message emerged with brutal clarity: This is not the time for any unnecessary delay in bringing the Asians to Britain. The anxiety and risk caused by President Amin's threat to put them in camps if they have not left by Nov. 7 are now both made worse by the fighting. Britain should act as urgently as possible to get the Asians out soon. If the fighting gets worse, other countries may have to be asked to help.

—From the Guardian (London).

#### Middle East Fears

There must be now the fear in Beirut that the situation is on the verge of getting out of hand. The Palestinian guerrillas may feel they must respond to the Israeli attack. If they do, the Israelis are liable to strike again and this time they would be strongly tempted to stay in Lebanese territory. From there it would be only a short step to a wider conflict. Lebanon, therefore, seems reasonably enough to have put its own immediate security above the more complicated problem of its political attitudes to the guerrillas and their friends in Arab countries.

—From the Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 21, 1897

NEW YORK—Considerable amusement has been caused here by the alleged discovery that the draught of the monster pontoon dock now being towed to Cuba from the Tyne, where it was built to the order of the Spanish government, exceeds the depth of Havana Bay, where it is to be stationed. Consequently the Spanish authorities have ordered in hot haste a dredging machine, which will be cheerfully supplied by a New York firm.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 21, 1922

SMYRNA, Turkey—American and British experts estimate the loss occasioned by the great fire here at \$150 million. The greater part of the destroyed buildings were not insured. Of those that were, most were protected by British companies. It is impossible to give accurate number of people who lost their lives, but the majority of American witnesses agree in saying that, at the least, it cannot be under 2,000.



## Just a Touch of Talent

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—A little quiet, please, while I unleash the insight of the Day. (Trumpet flourish.)

Richard Nixon is the Milt Pappas of American politics.

That's it. You got it. Now savor it. For those of you who skip the sports page, it will help to know that Pappas is a journeyman pitcher, now working for my favorite team, the Chicago Cubs.

For those of you who skip the front page, Richard Nixon is President of the United States. The other day Pappas broke into the news in one of the damndest ways imaginable. He beat the New York Mets for the 1969 victory of his career. And, as the wire service editors noted, he moved to the brink of becoming "the first pitcher in major league history to win 200 games without having a 20-game season."

Remarkable. Remarkable, first, that anyone would know that. Baseball statistics are so far superior to political statistics that it makes me weep for envy. For example, I suspect that John Connally is on the verge of becoming the first Texas in history to feed the President twice at his ranch in the same calendar year without switching parties. But try to find the proof. Records-wise, ours is an underdeveloped field.

But more remarkable than the record-keeping is the care and foresight that brought Pappas to the edge of distinction. Imagine young Milt, preparing for his first major league season back in 1957. He is a young man of 18, talented and ambitious. What goal does he set for himself?

To become the strikeout king

of the majors? To win more games than any other man in baseball history? No way. Our Milt is a canny one. He knows his abilities, but he also knows his limitations. He's looked up the records, and he knows those are beyond him. But he's got his eye on the one record everyone else has overlooked: He'll win 200 games without ever having a 20-game season.

You think it's easy? It's not. It takes tremendous endurance—going out there twice a week, year after year, throwing the ball, losing almost as often as you win, but piling up those victories.

#### Mighty Careful

It also takes stern self-discipline. In the good years, when you've got 14 or 15 wins in August, you've got to be mighty careful not to overreach yourself and pitch so well you win 20 games by October, and blow the whole thing.

Discipline and endurance. Talent and a touch of mediocrity. Failing but not quitting. These are the qualities that have brought Milt Pappas to his moment of glory—and so they have for Richard Nixon.

Both men have bounced around their leagues. Pappas has pitched for Baltimore, Cincinnati, Atlanta and the Cubs; Nixon has pitched in Washington, California and New York.

Nixon, too, has lost almost as often as he's won. People remember his losses. They remember that his wins were squeakers, or came when he was on the team with some heavy-hitter like Ike. They don't think of him as a natural winner.

Nixon, like Pappas, has out-

lasted most of the guys who were around when he broke in. And, like Pappas, he's always shaded his achievements carefully enough so the fans never judged him by the standards they apply to the greats.

This year, the hitters in the National League and the voters across the country are saying of both men: "He's better than I remember him being. He ain't great, but compared to that lefty on the other club..."

Pappas, the pitcher nobody fears, is going into the record books, and Nixon, the President few people love, is on the verge of a landslide victory.

You don't believe it? This year, Milt Pappas, after 15 years in the majors, pitched his first no-hitter, and almost had a perfect game. With that for inspiration, Nixon, the 45-year man, should have no trouble carrying 48 states.

It's that kind of year. Journey-men are triumphant, Pappas gets No. 200, and Nixon wins in a breeze. How about that, sports fans!

## Soviet Jewry: Intellectual Serfs

By Abraham S. Karlikow

This article by Mr. Karlikow, European director of the American Jewish Committee, was written in response to an article by the Soviet journalist Vladimir Katin which appeared in the Sept. 18 editions of the International Herald Tribune.

PARIS.—Striving to stem the mounting demand of Jews in the Soviet Union to emigrate, the Soviet Union has adopted a decree making intellectual serfs of all Soviet citizens with more than a high school education.

Soviet authorities have, in the guise of a new departure tax on would-be emigrants levied in proportion to their higher learning, actually moved to make their departure impossible.

Soviet diplomats and journalists—the Soviet Ambassador to France, P. A. Abrazhnikov in a letter to French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand Aug. 31 and Novosti correspondent Vladimir Katin—seek to "justify" this measure on the grounds that, applying to it, it does not discriminate against Jews. Equal repression, hence equal "justice."

The first response, surely, must be that no human being, Jewish or not, should be subjected to this kind of financial bondage.

#### Who Can Move

What other term is applicable when, for instance, such a tax equals five to seven years of a Soviet engineer's total salary, six years of a doctor's entire earnings, eight of a scientist's? All in addition to \$1,100 a head in exit and visa fees for each emigrant over 16. Who can move under such conditions?

Second, for all its theoretically vaunted equality the new tax is objectively discriminatory. Because, in practice, it affects virtually Jews alone, since they alone presently are pressing to emigrate. It is a matter of public record that in the past year and a half more than 30,000 Jews have managed to leave the Soviet Union. Tens of thousands more already have registered for emigration despite all the hardship fees of jobs, harassment, trials and im-

prisonment for scores) that this entails.

How can Mr. Katin's registration figures—be cited fewer than 600 for five major cities—possibly be accurate in the face of existing known flows? How take seriously his argument that only an "insignificant" proportion of Russia's total Jewish population has left in all postwar years when, in fact, Jewish emigration was barred for almost all those years? Why, indeed, this new decree if not precisely because the desire among Jews to go is so strong?

Because, Soviet apologists say, the Russian state is entitled to get back its investment in free higher education given would-be emigrants. France, Sweden and Sweden as other countries making monetary reimbursement obligatory. This is to traduce both these nations.

France gives free higher education to over 700,000 every year. Only that 5 percent who of their own free will go into certain ranking government administration schools have any repayment obligation. Sweden gives free higher education without restriction to all those eligible who so desire it. Should a student voluntarily contract a loan from the government he will, actually, profit financially in addition to getting free education.

A 1970 Unesco resolution on combating brain drain is presented—and perverted—by the same Soviet apologists as also

"justifying" the new decree. This is to ignore that Unesco's resolution clearly is meant to help developing nations. Does the Soviet Union now claim to be in this category? To ignore, also, that Unesco Deputy Director-General Mahmoud Adiseshiah, introducing discussion on this resolution, clearly resented delegates that it could not contradict the "freedom of movement of all peoples, especially the educated and scientists, to which Unesco is committed by our constitution."

#### Basic Issue

And here one comes to the basic issue. That, as set forth in Article 13, paragraph 2 of the United Nations Human Rights Declaration: "Everyone has the right to leave any country . . . True, the Soviet Union—along with South Africa and Saudi Arabia—abstained when the declaration was voted; but it is responsible to its terms nonetheless.

Even more, the Soviet Union has signed and ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which, having come into effect, obligates the Soviet Union under international law, by its Article 5, to honor enjoyment of this right.

This is the civilized course for the Soviet Union, as a great nation, to take. Not the introduction of brain bondage, no less pernicious than any other past form of human serfdom.











## Har Healthy, Bank Chief Says

By Leonard Silk

PARIS, Sept. 20 (NYT)—Karl Klasen, president of the Bundesbank, broke a slight of hand in the U.S. balance of payments.

Klasen, in an interview here, said the dollar is on the way back to health. "The most important thing in the world is a strong dollar," he said. "The dollar will always be the main pillar of the international monetary system."

Klasen, head of West Germany's central bank, said the recovery of the dollar is a restraint in the growth of the U.S. economy, the hold-down of wage demands, dollar devaluation of last December—has to re-establish world monetary stability.

Klasen said that the recovery of the dollar is not expected dramatic results from next year's International Monetary Fund meeting in London, saying that "no secret mechanism existed to make the system work right; it does not conduct their internal policies."

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## Four Belgian Holding Units Plan to Merge

Assets of New Firm  
Put at 16 Billion Francs

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (NYT)—Directors of four Belgian holding companies proposed today to merge into one company worth some 15.8 billion Belgian francs (about \$3.6 billion).

The proposal, to be submitted for approval to the shareholders of the companies, calls for the creation of a new firm, Cie. Bruxelles Lambert pour la Finance et l'Industrie.

Shareholders of Cie. Lambert pour l'Industrie et la Finance and Cie. Cofinord will receive for each share they now own one share in the new company. Seven new shares will be exchanged for 13 Brufina shares and three Lambert shares will be given for each two shares of Cofinord.

The largest share of the new company's assets—some 20 percent—will be in stocks of banks and insurance companies. However, neither Banque de Bruxelles nor Banque Lambert, which have ties to the merging firms, are involved in the merger. The next highest investments are real estate—15 percent—breweries, food and retailing firms with 11 percent, and public utilities and oil and metals firms each with 10 percent.

Officials estimated that the shares of the new company would be worth more than 3,000 francs each. Quotation of the four companies' shares has been suspended by the Brussels Stock Exchange pending completion of the merger operation.

The new company will be second only to Sif, Générale, whose portfolio of investments is estimated to be worth some 18 billion francs.

## Schweitzer Seen Remaining Another Year as IMF Head

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—Pierre-Paul Schweitzer is not expected to resign as managing director of the International Monetary Fund for at least a year, according to informed sources here.

The Washington Post (and the NYT) reported on Saturday that U.S. authorities are trying to nudge Mr. Schweitzer, and added that he might announce his resignation shortly after the fund's annual meeting opening here on Monday.

Sources close to Mr. Schweitzer said that if he were "in a situation where it was certain there was not sufficient consensus for his re-election in September, 1973, he would only stay on if it was necessary in the interests of continuity."

This implied the IMF chief is not prepared to step down at this stage, financial observers said. More likely, and depending on the political-monetary climate this time next year, Mr. Schweitzer will bow to American wishes simply by not proposing himself for re-election for a further five-year term, they said.

One of the main reasons for Nixon administration opposition to Mr. Schweitzer's continuing influence over world monetary affairs is said to date back to last autumn, when the IMF chief publicly advocated a devaluation of the dollar before the U.S. government was ready to concede such a step.

One well-informed official said: "Mr. Schweitzer regards himself as being a servant of the fund, and a decision on his resignation is not one that he could take personally."

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Honda Has Low-Pollution Engine

Honda Motor says it has developed a new low-pollution car engine satisfying Japanese and American car-exhaust control requirements. Honda, without revealing the exact data of the engine, says it came up to exhaust gas standards to be enforced by 1975 in both countries without using an after burner or cleaner. The engine divides the mixing ratio for gasoline and air prior to ignition into thick and thin parts in the combustion chamber, resulting in more effective combustion, reducing the amount of nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon in the exhaust gas.

### Du Pont to End Polyethylene Film

Du Pont Co. anticipates withdrawing from the manufacture of polyethylene film because "the economics... will continue to be unfavorable." Du Pont says the move will not affect the manufacture and sale of polyethylene film resins by its plastics department. It plans to expand its resin facilities next year. It has manufactured polyethylene film for more than 10 years in Virginia. Most of the costs related to withdrawing from the polyethylene film business would be absorbed in 1973 and the company says the effect on total earnings would be minor.

### U.S. Cars Get More Costly

Even though U.S. car prices are temporarily frozen, a 1973 model may cost more than a 1972 because of various maneuvers by producers apparently aimed at cutting or forcing buyers into richer models than in the past. General Motors, the acknowledged pattern setter, and American Motors both released price lists on 1973 models

showing that a number of lower priced versions of various models have been dropped from the 1973 lineup, while some higher-priced models of various categories have been added. In addition, the basic retail price includes the cost of previously optional equipment. The exact dollar effect on overall prices for U.S. cars cannot be readily estimated. The companies' actions do not violate any of the government's price regulations.

### Auto Safety Device—A Belt Bag

Allied Chemical is developing a new auto safety device aimed at combining the best features of seat belts and air bags. Preliminary tests indicate its inflatable seat belt will provide as good as or better protection than air bags, it says. Allied invented the device two months ago and has demonstrated it to auto industry and federal safety officials in recent days, but stresses that the unit is still in the development stage. The belt—which inflates to about six inches in diameter—would be more expensive than a conventional seat belt but have only one-third the cost of an air bag.

### Toyota Eyes Capital Boost

Toyota Motor is studying a plan to increase its capital with a massive public stock offering at current market prices. The firm refuses to disclose details, but Japanese newspapers report it plans to offer a total of 41.7 million shares at current market prices through public subscription, along with a 3 percent free stock allocation as of the end of November. This could enable Toyota to raise about 24 billion yen (about \$78 million) for its anti-pollution expenses.

### Propose Increase in Fares

Board to establish "more realistic pricing" for charter flights—a euphemism for increasing charter fares.

The proposal was made by Paul R. Ignatius, executive vice-president of the Air Transport Association, in a speech to the International Aviation Club here.

At issue are the charter rates for flights between the United States and Europe—the biggest international travel market in the world. By 1971, non-scheduled charter airlines had increased their share of the U.S.-to-Europe traffic to 20 percent.

Low charter fares, Mr. Ignatius indicated, have contributed significantly to losses suffered by both scheduled and charter airlines during the last two years.

To compete with charters, the scheduled airlines—operating through the International Air Transport Association—have established numerous inexpensive promotional fares. Mr. Ignatius said that fully 70 percent of transatlantic passengers now use such promotional fares, rather than basic economy or first-class rates.

Previously, the U.S. charter airlines' trade group, the National Air Carrier Association, had urged the CAB to set a floor on charter rates. But, at the same time, the charter carriers want the agency to eliminate the worst promotional fares—fares that the charter airlines claim are intended to drive them out of business.

Thus, the two groups remain widely separated. The charter carriers also had

### Dutch Ask EEC to Study Synthetic Fiber Sector Ills

THE HAGUE, Sept. 20 (Reuters)—The Dutch government has asked the Common Market Commission for a speedy investigation into structural problems in the synthetic fibers industry. Economics Minister Hans van den Broek said here today.

He also said the government was willing to mediate in a labor dispute involving Akzo which has led to a sit-in by 1,400 workers at a Dutch chemical fibers plant owned by Akzo, an Akzo subsidiary.

Trade unions have asked for mediation following Akzo plans to shut down its two Dutch Enka works as well as one Enka factory in Belgium and two in West Germany.

The Enka board says the closures are planned because of world overproduction of synthetic fibers, of which Akzo is the world's second largest producer. Some 5,000 workers face dismissal under the proposed closures.

Mr. Langman said the Dutch government wanted an EEC investigation which would also seek measures to avoid a situation which would bring serious unemployment and waste of capital in the industry.

### GE Awarded Contract Valued at \$1 Billion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (WP)—Potomac Electric Power Co. yesterday selected General Electric Co. to build two reactors for the Washington utility's first nuclear generating plant, on the Potomac river in Charles County, Md.

Pepeco chairman and president W. Reid Thompson said he hoped work would start in 1975 with completion scheduled in 1980 or 1981.

GE will build two 1,100-megawatt boiling water reactors and auxiliary equipment for Pepeco's plant, Mr. Thompson said. Pepeco will spend about \$1 billion on the nuclear plant, of which \$875 million will be spent for the reactor units and transmission lines.

## General List Drops Again On Wall St.

Funds Join Little Man  
On Market Sidelines

By Vartan G. Vortan  
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT).

New York Stock Exchange prices continued their post-Labor Day pattern today by drifting lower in slow trading. "The market is dead," declared one broker, who hastened to add, "that's figuratively speaking, of course."

The Dow Jones industrials slipped 2.85 to 940.5. Many big institutions appeared to have joined small investors on the sidelines as Wall Street kept hoping for some switch in psychology that would lift the market.

Upjohn, an important worldwide producer of ethical drugs, proved itself a star in the drab market by climbing 7 to 116. The company disclosed that it expects 1972 sales to exceed \$500 million for the first time, compared with last year's \$438 million.

The company has signed an agreement to supply the Soviet Union with its urethane process technology. Upjohn also has received a notice of allowance from the U.S. Patent Office advising that a patent will be granted to one of its prostaglandins. Upjohn's stock soared late this spring on reports of research progress on prostaglandins, a family of chemicals.

But pollution-control issues, once a favored group in the market, and the threat of many brokerage-house studies, fell sharply to underscore the generally skittish tone of the market.

Losers here included Peabody-Gaston, down 2 5/8 to 40 3/8; Envirotech, 2 3/4 to 48 3/4; and Wheelabrator-Frye, 1 7/8 to 24 7/8.

Weakness in the anti-pollution stocks was set into motion by a critical appraisal of near-term industry prospects appearing in The Wall Street Journal.

The largest declines on the active list appeared in Western Union, down 2 5/8 to 46, and Curtis-Wright, off 1 to 47 1/8.

So far this week, Western Union has dropped a total of 7 7/8. The decline apparently reflects the expectation in some Wall Street quarters that severance pay to about 5,000 employees laid off this year will run higher than analysts originally had estimated.

Curtis-Wright, which holds North American rights to the Wankel rotary engine, has been in volatile issue in recent months. The stock fell 2 3/8 yesterday.

American Telephone, helped by its recent report of improved quarterly profits, rose 1/4 to 47 as the second most-active stock. Telephone warrants, unchanged at \$1 3/4, sank as the exchange's volume leader.

Standard Oil of New Jersey eased 5/8 to 79 3/8. Argus Research, which said it regards shares of the world's highest oil concern as "relatively unattractive," recommended that holdings be switched into Mobil, unchanged at 65, or Texaco, up 1/8 to 65.

Prices backed off in slow trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.03 to 26.09, while declines led advances, 508 to 334. Turnover was 3.07 million shares, compared with 2.57 million shares yesterday.

### Earning Reports

General Mills  
First Quarter 1972  
Revenue (millions) 382.1  
Profit (millions) 15.46  
Per Share 0.68 0.57

### Profit Rises At CGE, RTZ

PARIS, Sept. 20 (NYT)—Cie. Generale d'Electricite registered a pretax profit increase of 38.8 percent in the first half, the company said today.

Pretax profit before depreciation was 79.9 million francs (\$15.5 million), up from 57.7 million francs in the first half of 1971.

CGE said it expects net profit for the year to be about 80 million francs, up from 70.5 million last year.

RTZ Profit Increases  
LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP-DJ)—Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp. Ltd. said today its net profit rose 9.4 percent on a 15.8 percent sales increase in the first half.

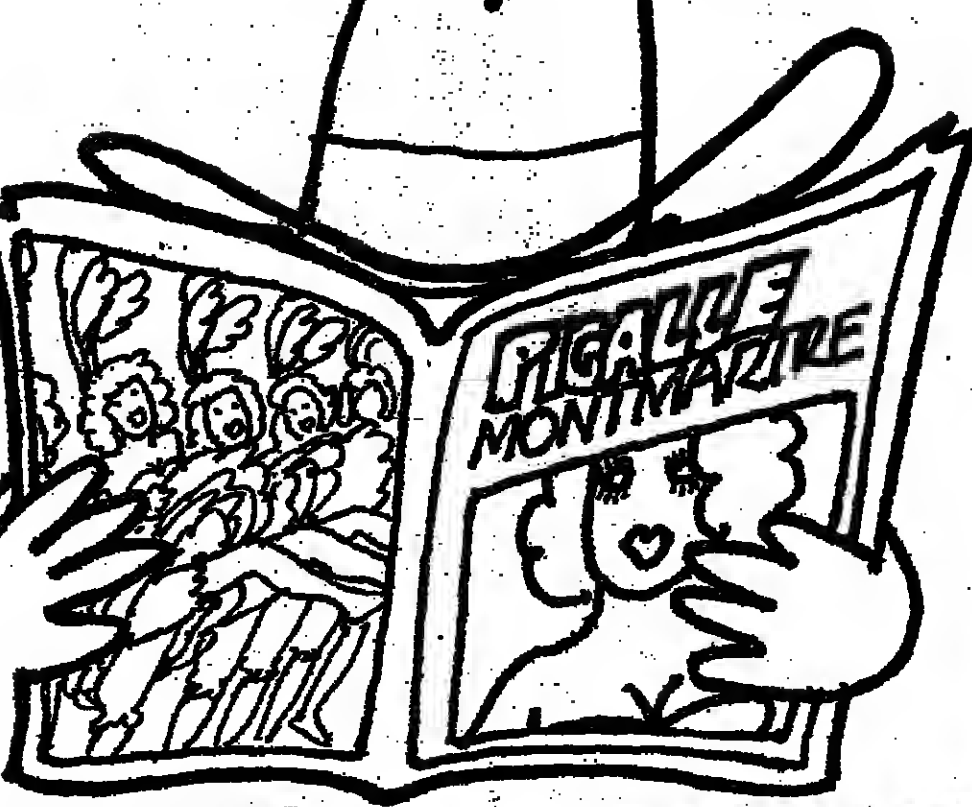
RTZ declared an unchanged 2 pence interim dividend.

The mining company said net profit was £11.6 million compared with £10.6 million a year earlier, while sales were £261.8 million, up from £226.1 million.

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(Continued on next page.)



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<b>Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited</b>	<b>Bank of America N.T. &amp; S.A.</b>	<b>Bank of Montreal</b>
<b>Bank of New South Wales</b>	<b>The Bank of Nova Scotia</b>	<b>Bank of Scotland Finance Company Limited</b>
<b>The Bank of Tokyo, Limited</b>	<b>Banque Belge Limited</b>	<b>Barclays Bank International Limited</b>
<b>Baring Brothers &amp; Co., Limited</b>	<b>Wm. Brandt's Sons &amp; Co. Limited</b>	<b>British and French Bank Limited</b>
<b>The British Bank of the Middle East</b>		<b>Burston &amp; Texas Commerce Bank Limited</b>
<b>Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce</b>	<b>The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.</b>	<b>Chemical Bank</b>
<b>Clydesdale Bank Limited</b>	<b>Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago</b>	
<b>Crédit Lyonnais</b>	<b>The First National Bank of Chicago</b>	<b>First National Bank in Dallas</b>
		<b>First National City Bank</b>
<b>The First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company</b>	<b>Franklin National Bank</b>	<b>Antony Gibbs &amp; Sons, Ltd.</b>
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<b>Italian International Bank Limited</b>	<b>Japan International Bank Limited</b>	<b>Kleinwort, Benson Limited</b>
<b>LB/Amex Limited</b>	<b>Lloyds &amp; Bolsa International Bank Limited</b>	<b>London Multinational Bank Limited</b>
<b>Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company</b>		<b>Marine Midland Bank—New York</b>
<b>Mellon National Bank and Trust Company</b>	<b>Samuel Montagu &amp; Co. Limited</b>	<b>Morgan Grenfell &amp; Co. Limited</b>
<b>Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York</b>	<b>National Bank of Detroit</b>	<b>National and Grindlays Bank Limited</b>
<b>National Westminster Bank Limited</b>	<b>Nordic Bank Limited</b>	<b>Orion Banking Group</b>
<b>Republic National Bank of Dallas</b>	<b>N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons Limited</b>	<b>Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Limited</b>
<b>The Royal Bank of Canada</b>	<b>The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited</b>	<b>Scandinavian Bank Limited</b>
<b>J. Henry Schroder Wagg &amp; Co. Limited</b>	<b>Security Pacific National Bank</b>	<b>Singer &amp; Friedlander Limited</b>
<b>Standard and Chartered Banking Group Limited</b>	<b>The Toronto-Dominion Bank</b>	<b>United California Bank</b>
<b>United International Bank Limited</b>	<b>S. G. Warburg &amp; Co. Limited</b>	<b>Western American Bank (Europe) Limited</b>
<b>Westminster Foreign Bank Limited</b>		<b>Williams &amp; Glyn's Bank Limited</b>

***This announcement appears as a matter of record only.***

## Market Summary

Sept. 29, 1937		
<b>Most Active—New York</b>		
U. S. T. & T.	219.80	5 1/4
Am. Tel. & Tel.	192.00	47
At. & N. W. T.	139.00	47 1/4
Am. E. & W. T.	119.00	3 1/2
Am. N. E. T.	136.50	1 3/4
Am. E. & W. T.	124.00	36 1/2
Am. E. & W. T.	119.00	3 1/2
Am. E. & W. T.	102.00	3 1/2
Am. E. & W. T.	99.00	3 1/2
Am. E. & W. T.	72.00	9 1/2
Am. E. & W. T.	71.00	3 1/2
Am. E. & W. T.	69.00	4 1/2
Am. E. & W. T.	67.00	2 3/4
<b>Others</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Stocks</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Bonds</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Commodities</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Foreign</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Options</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Derivatives</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Securities</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Investments</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Assets</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Liabilities</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Equity</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Income</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Expenses</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Profit</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Loss</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Net</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Balance</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Change</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2
<b>Total</b>	11,800.00	23 1/2

## U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Cash		Aug	57.00	57.30	57.30
prices in primary markets as regis-		April 25	56.90	57.00	57.10
tered today in New York were:		SHELL EGGS			
Commodities and cash. Week. Year ago		Sept.	56.50	55.50	54.25
POODS		Oct.	56.50	55.50	54.50
Cocoa, Africa, lb.	— 3.61% 3.59%	Nov.	57.20	56.20	54.25
Coffee A Bantam lb.	— 4.57 4.45	Dec.	57.50	56.50	54.50
TEXTILES		Jan.	57.50	56.50	54.50
Printcloth 64-66 32s yd.	— 21 21%	Feb.	57.50	56.50	54.50
METALS		Mar.	57.50	56.50	54.50
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	— 73.00 73.00	Apr.	57.50	56.50	54.50
Iron T. piggy (Pitt.) ton.	— 53.25 53.25	May	57.50	56.50	54.50
Lead scrap No. 1 bary Pitt.	— 20.41 20.38	June	57.50	56.50	54.50
Copper elec. lb.	— 34.50 34.50	July	57.50	56.50	54.50
Copper elec. lb.	— 34.50 34.50	Aug.	57.50	56.50	54.50
The Stratus, lb.	— 1.91 1.91	Sept.	57.50	56.50	54.50
Silver 375, oz.	— 1.10 1.10	Oct.	57.50	56.50	54.50
Silver 375, oz.	— 1.10 1.10	Nov.	57.50	56.50	54.50
COMMODITY INDEX		Dec.	57.50	56.50	54.50
Moody's Index (base 100)	— 671.2 661.8	Jan.	57.50	56.50	54.50
— 1913=100	— 671.2 661.8	Feb.	57.50	56.50	54.50
— 1914=100	— 671.2 661.8	Mar.	57.50	56.50	54.50
NEW YORK FUTURES		Apr.	57.50	56.50	54.50
Sept. 20, 1926		May	57.50	56.50	54.50
Wheat sugar No. 11: Oct 122, March	73.75-73.75	June	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, May 73.75-73.75, July 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Aug.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Sept. 73.75-73.75, Oct. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Sept.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Nov. 73.75-73.75, Dec. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Oct.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Jan. 73.75-73.75, Feb. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Nov.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Mar. 73.75-73.75, Apr. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Dec.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, May 73.75-73.75, June 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Jan.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, July 73.75-73.75, Aug. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Feb.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Sept. 73.75-73.75, Oct. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Mar.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Nov. 73.75-73.75, Dec. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Apr.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Jan. 73.75-73.75, Feb. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	May	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Mar. 73.75-73.75, Apr. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	June	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, May 73.75-73.75, June 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	July	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, July 73.75-73.75, Aug. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Aug.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Sept. 73.75-73.75, Oct. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Sept.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Nov. 73.75-73.75, Dec. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Oct.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Jan. 73.75-73.75, Feb. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Nov.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Mar. 73.75-73.75, Apr. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Dec.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, May 73.75-73.75, June 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Jan.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, July 73.75-73.75, Aug. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Feb.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Sept. 73.75-73.75, Oct. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Mar.	57.50	56.50	54.50
73.75-73.75, Nov. 73.75-73.75, Dec. 73.75-73.75	73.75-73.75	Apr.	57.50	56.50	54

### New Highs and Lows

[illegible]

## EEC to Back North Sea C

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The EEC intends to take steps to encourage exploration and production of North Sea oil because of its "great importance" to the future supply of oil to the community, a senior EEC official today.

Fernand Spaak, an office of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), speaking on the second day of a two-day conference on the sea oil organized by the Financial Times Petroleum Times Investors Chronicle.

The official said that the council could make some contribution to North Sea oil development in fields of financing, exploration and marketing.

In the financing area, he said, the commission has proposed that the council that projects "would be demonstrated as of importance to the supply of oil and gas in the community should be granted the legal basis of a joint undertaking in the meaning of the Community.

This, he said, would enable the growth or expansion of activities through the granting of loans and advantages, mainly

Dec	2.20	2.22%	2.15%	2.18%
Mar	2.21	2.23%	2.18	2.20%
May	2.17%	2.17%	2.14%	2.16%

CORN				
Rep	1.17	1.25	1.26	1.26
Dec	1.15	1.23	1.24	1.24
Mar	1.12	1.20	1.21	1.21
May	1.10	1.18	1.19	1.19
Jul	1.08	1.16	1.17	1.17
Aug	1.06	1.14	1.15	1.15

SOYBEANS				
Rep	2.11	2.19	2.21	2.21
Dec	2.09	2.17	2.18	2.18
Jan	2.07	2.15	2.16	2.16
Mar	2.05	2.13	2.14	2.14
May	2.03	2.11	2.12	2.12
Jul	2.01	2.09	2.10	2.10
Aug	1.99	2.07	2.08	2.08

SOYBEAN MEAL				
Rep	9.47	9.51	9.52	9.52
Dec	9.32	9.36	9.36	9.36
Nov	9.22	9.27	9.27	9.27
Oct	9.12	9.16	9.16	9.16
Mar	9.02	9.06	9.06	9.06
May	8.92	8.96	8.96	8.96
Jul	8.82	8.86	8.86	8.86
Aug	8.72	8.76	8.76	8.76

SOYBEAN MEAL				
Rep	104.00	104.10	104.20	105.00
Dec	103.00	103.10	103.20	104.00
Nov	102.00	102.10	102.20	103.00
Oct	101.00	101.10	101.20	102.00
Mar	100.00	100.10	100.20	101.00
May	99.00	99.10	99.20	100.00
Jul	98.00	98.10	98.20	99.00
Aug	97.00	97.10	97.20	98.00

DOLLAR - ASKED - Nominol				
Rep	176.00	176.10	176.20	177.00
Dec	175.00	175.10	175.20	176.00
Nov	174.00	174.10	174.20	175.00
Oct	173.00	173.10	173.20	174.00
Mar	172.00	172.10	172.20	173.00
May	171.00	171.10	171.20	172.00
Jul	170.00	170.10	170.20	171.00
Aug	169.00	169.10	169.20	170.00

SILVER				
Rep	176.00	176.10	176.20	177.00
Dec	175.00	175.10	175.20	176.00
Nov	174.00	174.10	174.20	175.00
Oct	173.00	173.10	173.20	174.00
Mar	172.00	172.10	172.20	173.00
May	171.00	171.10	171.20	172.00
Jul	170.00	170.10	170.20	171.00
Aug	169.00	169.10	169.20	170.00

LIVE BEER CATTLE				
Rep	35.50	35.70	35.75	35.75
Dec	34.50	34.65	34.65	34.65
Nov	33.50	33.65	33.65	33.65
Oct	32.50	32.65	32.65	32.65
Mar	31.50	31.65	31.65	31.65
May	30.50	30.65	30.65	30.65
Jul	29.50	29.65	29.65	29.65
Aug	28.50	28.65	28.65	28.65

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### Laminated Glass Urged

BRUSSELS, Sept. 20 (AP) — The EEC commission has urged Europe to join the United States and Canada in making laminated glass mandatory in windscreens of all new European cars. The proposal, which must be approved by the council of ministers, says laminated windscreens are safer than the cheaper tempered glass windscreens.



هكذا من الاجل

-1972- Stocks and S&P 100s. First, High Low Last. Chf					-1972- Stocks and S&P 100s. First, High Low Last. Chf					-1972- Stocks and S&P 100s. First, High Low Last. Chf				
High	Low	Div.	in %	100s.	High	Low	Div.	in %	100s.	High	Low	Div.	in %	100s.
W														
45	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
46	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
47	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
48	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
49	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
50	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
51	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
52	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
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54	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
55	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
56	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
57	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
58	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
59	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
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71	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
72	34 1/2	Waco	62	9	43	42	21	21	21	41 1/2	40 1/2	20	20	20
X														
17	17 1/2	Xerox Co.	84	26	15 1/2	15 1/2	152	151	152	+1				
34	21 1/2	Xira Inc.		27	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	+1				
Y														
18 1/2	11 1/2	YasDr	20	11	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1				
Z														
46 1/2	21 1/2	Zale Corp.	64	10	18 3/4	18 3/4	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+1				
23 1/2	14 1/2	Zapolo Corp.	9	25	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+1				
29 1/2	16	Zavre Corp.	9	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1				
31 1/2	17 1/2	Zetco Corp.	10	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+1				
31	20	Zurn Ind.	28	10 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+1				

has been acquired by

*The undersigned acted as financial advisor to The Kendall Company and assisted in negotiations leading to this transaction.*

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**September 7, 1972**

**\$150,000,000**

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**Kuhn, Loeb & Co.**      **Lazard Frères & Co.**      **Lehman Brothers**      **Loeb, Rhoades & Co.**  
Incorporated      Incorporated  
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**Smith, Barney & Co.**      **Stone & Webster Securities Corporation**      **Wertheim & Co., Inc.**  
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BANQUE DE BELJAO	BANCA DI SICILIA	BANCO DE VIZCAYA	BANK OF AMERICA Securities Limited
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BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.	BANQUE LAMBERT - LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS	BANQUE DE NEUFÛLZE, SCHLIMBERGER, MALLET
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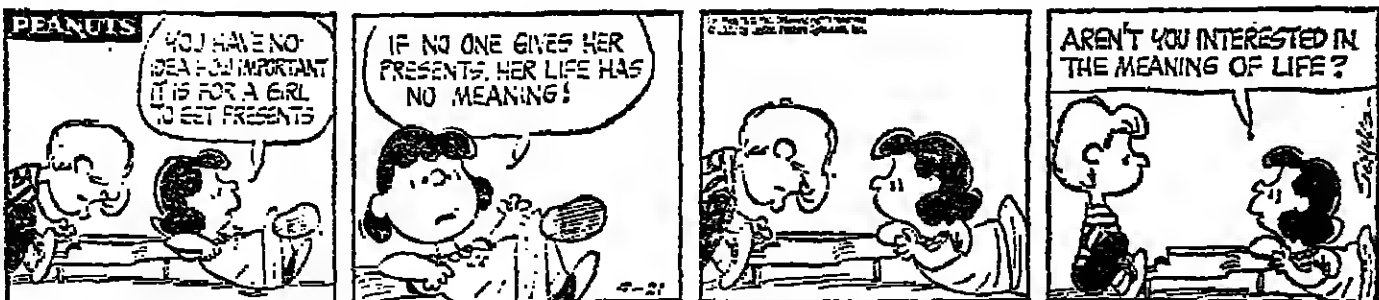
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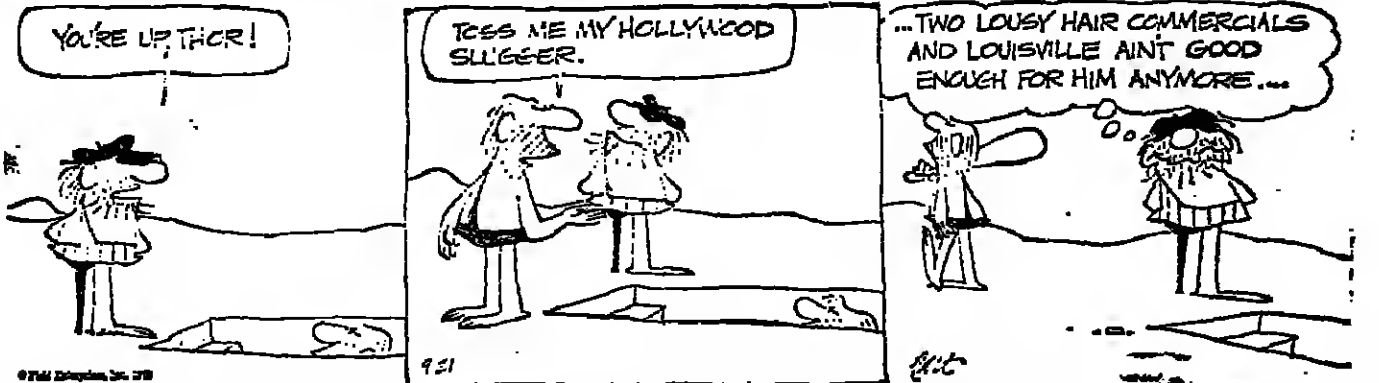
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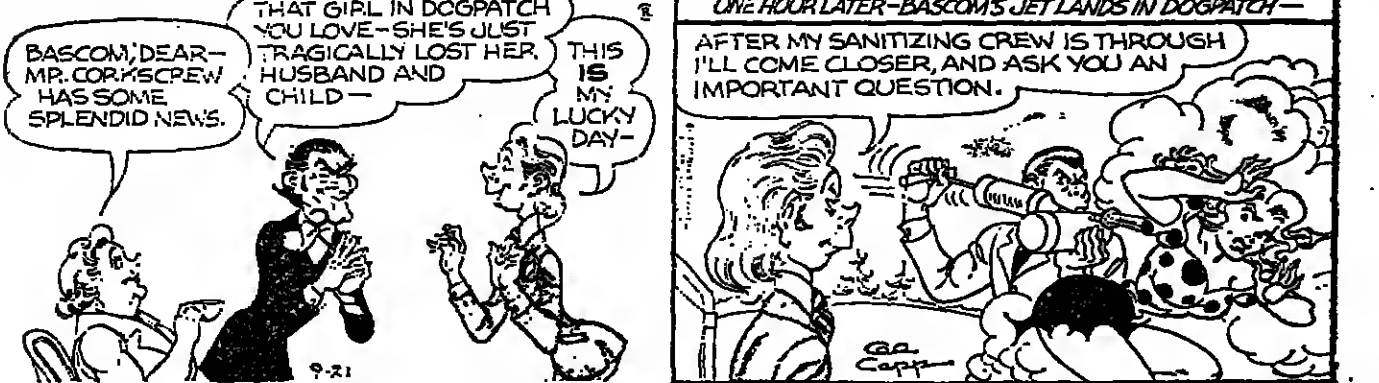
PEANUTS



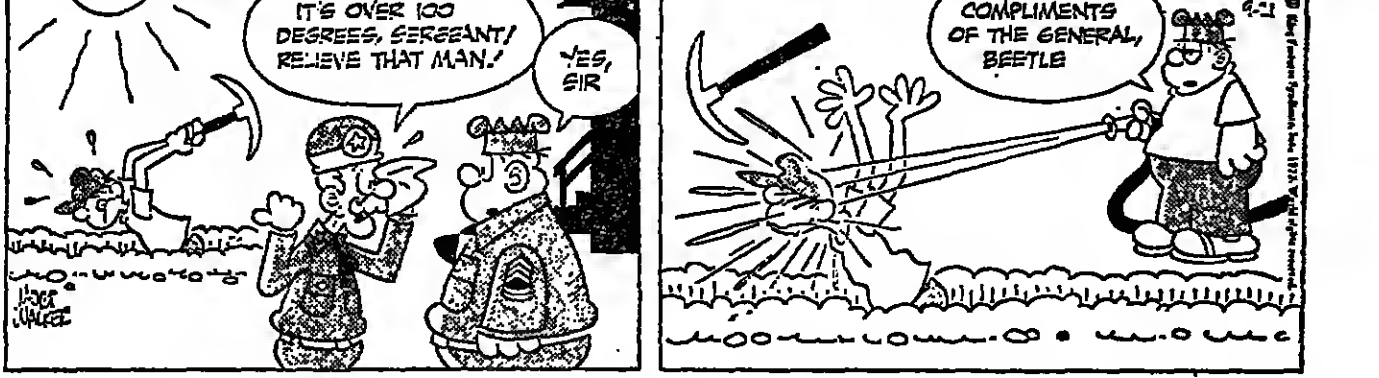
B.C.



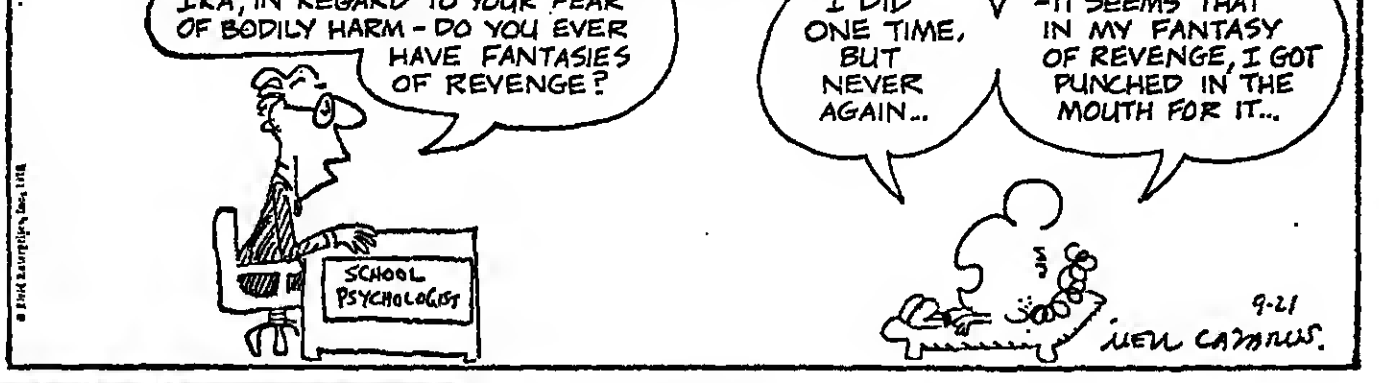
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



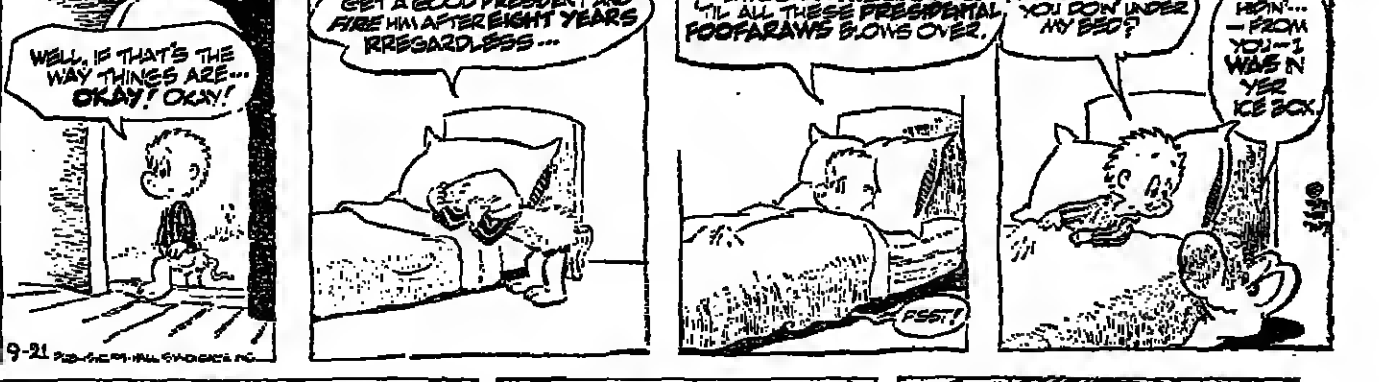
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Three varieties of overbidder came together on the diagrammed deal to produce a wild auction, and the fourth player was left with the end-product—a terrible grand slam.

North had an acceptable one no-trump opening, but East's overall of two diamonds suggested a good six-card suit and the values for an opening bid. With the vulnerability in his favor, he was entitled to lower these standards slightly, but he lowered them out of sight.

South could see good slam prospects, and his first move was a jump to three hearts, hoping to establish a fit. Now it was West's turn to overbid, and he did so in decisive fashion by jumping to five diamonds.

This startling action was based on some dubious assumptions: That North-South could make a slam, which was right; that East had what he was supposed to have for a two-diamond bid, which was wrong; and that the penalty in five diamonds doubled would have been not more than 500 points, which was also a miscalculation by some five ticks.

However, the North-South defense was not tested, because South chose to try for a vulnerable slam instead of accepting a penalty. His bid of six hearts provoked yet another overbid, this time from his partner. North had some heart support, his partner did not know about, so he bid one more for luck. This breached the basic rule that the no-trump bidder should allow his partner to fix the contract.

The opening lead was the diamond deuce, and the declarer won with the ace in dummy. He continued with the diamond queen, and ruffed when East played the king. The heart ace was cashed, and a heart to the queen brought a discard from East of the spade eight.

The diamond ten was left from dummy and East saved South a guess by covering with the jack. The declarer ruffed, drew the missing trump with the king, and led to the spade ace. The diamond nine was cashed and then dummy's last trump.

This squeezed East in the black suits. He discarded a club to preserve his spade king, so South discarded his spade queen, cashed the club king and finessed the jack to make the grand slam.

None of the overbidders repented.

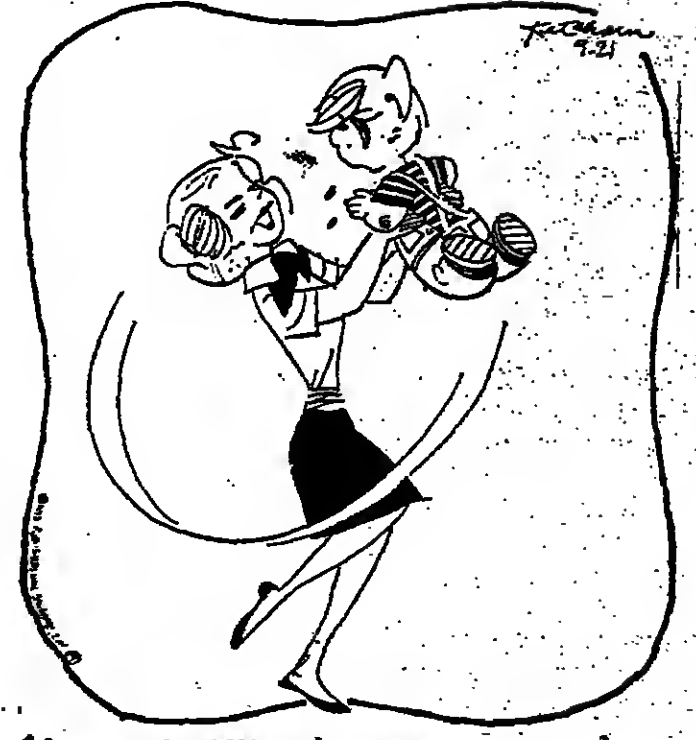
North (D)  
A 94  
Q 103  
A Q 109  
K 5

East  
K 85  
Q 8  
K 1873  
Q 1092

South  
Q 103  
A K 642  
Q 4  
A 186

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
North East South West  
1NT 2♦ 3♥ 5♦  
DM Pass 6♥ Pass  
7♥ Pass Pass Pass  
West led the diamond two.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LYGUL  
VACHO  
SOYRAV  
KABETS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AN

(Answers tomorrow)  
Yesterday's Jumbles: NOISE GASSY, MARMOT FOIBLE  
Answers: Well on the way across the desert—AN OASIS

BOOKS

MEMOIRS: 1950-1963

By George F. Kennan. Atlantic-Little, Brown, 368 pp.

Reviewed by Thomas Last

THE second installment of George F. Kennan's memoirs is a deeper, more introspective and more voluminous than the first. In that book, "Memoirs: 1925-1950", Kennan's training for his career as a foreign service officer, his youthful experiences in Tallinn and Riga, his efforts in helping set up the first embassy in Moscow after American recognition of Russia, his duties in Prague before the Nazi takeover of Czechoslovakia and in Germany before the outbreak of the war gave his autobiography an adventurousness that acted as a counter to the weighty and grave judgments that accompanied them.

In this book, though, Kennan is making a final statement of his role in the foreign service and as ambassador to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. It reflects the attitude of a man free of external demands and personal vanity, anxious to make some order out of the chaos of historical events, who wants to draw some general principles from them. His tone, as always, is clinically dispassionate, the language soberly reasonable. He never fails to say what he can in favor of the arguments on the other side, nor does he ever fail to point out the good side of a man with whom he disagrees violently. In its tone of factual analysis, some of this autobiography must resemble the reports he sent back to Washington from abroad.

Nevertheless, this is a profound, subjective book, revealing a man full of cosmic unhappiness, disturbed that American institutions are not made for intelligent handling of foreign affairs and doubtful that they will allow for the exercise of reason or for enlightenment in contrast to the chaotic self-interest in the conduct of foreign policy. It is a book in which personal disappointments and self-examination are allowed to stand for larger failures in American governmental processes. It reminds me, no less in its passionate despair, of "The Education of Henry Adams" and it is a book worthy of being compared with it.

He deals with the war in Korea, with our postwar policy with Japan, with the Soviet Union and the cold war, with the role of Germany in Europe and in the West, with the phenomenon of McCarthyism. He says almost nothing of Vietnam, except to say that he was "too busy to be involved." Our attitude in foreign affairs is too often gauche and immature. "I was surprised to discover," he writes at one point, "how much of our stock equipment in the way of the rational and rhetoric of foreign policy was what we had inherited from the statesmen of the period from the Civil War to World War II, and how much of this equipment was utopian in its expectations, legalistic in its concept of methodology, moralistic in its demands, and seemed to place on others, and self-righteous in the degree of high-mindedness and rectitude it imputed to ourselves."

He found too that we acted out of an unreasoning anti-Communism. Mr. Last is a book review in the New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS

1 Sculpture etc.  
5 Different  
10 Una or femur  
14 Protection  
15 Ethian  
16 Leave out  
17 Dutch painter of historical subjects  
20 Compass point  
21 Mislapse  
22 Look  
23 English statesman  
24 Drum roll  
25 Contend  
26 See 33 Across  
27 Wading bird  
32 Office worker  
34 Spanish gold  
35 Parts of innings  
36 Having glass plates  
37 Russian sea  
38 Asian holiday  
39 Teasdale and others  
40 Suite  
41 53 Across, e.g.  
43 Term papers  
44 City of Georgia

45 Angers  
46 Clothing  
47 Scope  
48 Inside one  
53 With 28 Across, work by  
56 Penna. city  
57 U. N. name  
58 Despire  
59 Soaks up  
60 Job's afflictions  
61 Capid

DOWN

1 Back trouble  
2 Pour  
3 Hammock  
4 Being in Spain  
5 Eminent  
6 Rendezvous  
7 Catcher's area  
8 Embarked again  
9 Showing disapproval  
11 Russian city  
12 Agreeable  
13 Biblical word endings

18 Miss Ovi  
19 Orwell's name  
23 Safety and rolling  
24 Editor's m.  
25 Sir Walter  
26 More faith  
27 Original n. of Pius XI  
28 Shore  
29 Israel dar  
30 Bart  
31 Does cobt  
32 Stage offe  
36 Installer items  
37 Gorillas  
39 Put away  
40 Clip  
42 Lion fami.  
43 Picks up t  
45 Castle  
46 Eons  
47 Edible roo  
48 Kind of h  
49 As a dista  
50 Sear  
51 Woman's  
52 Colors  
54 Exclamation  
55 Article







